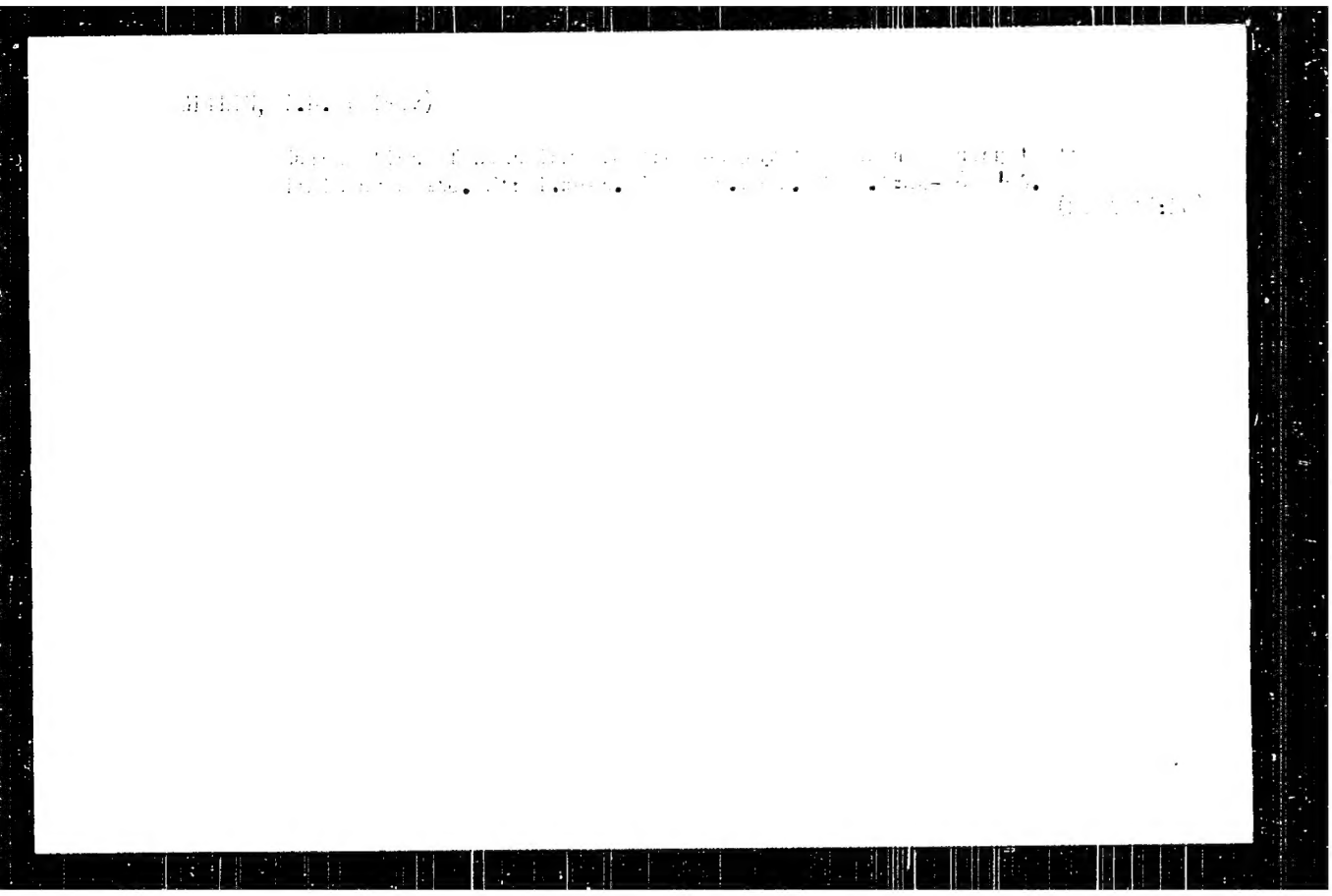
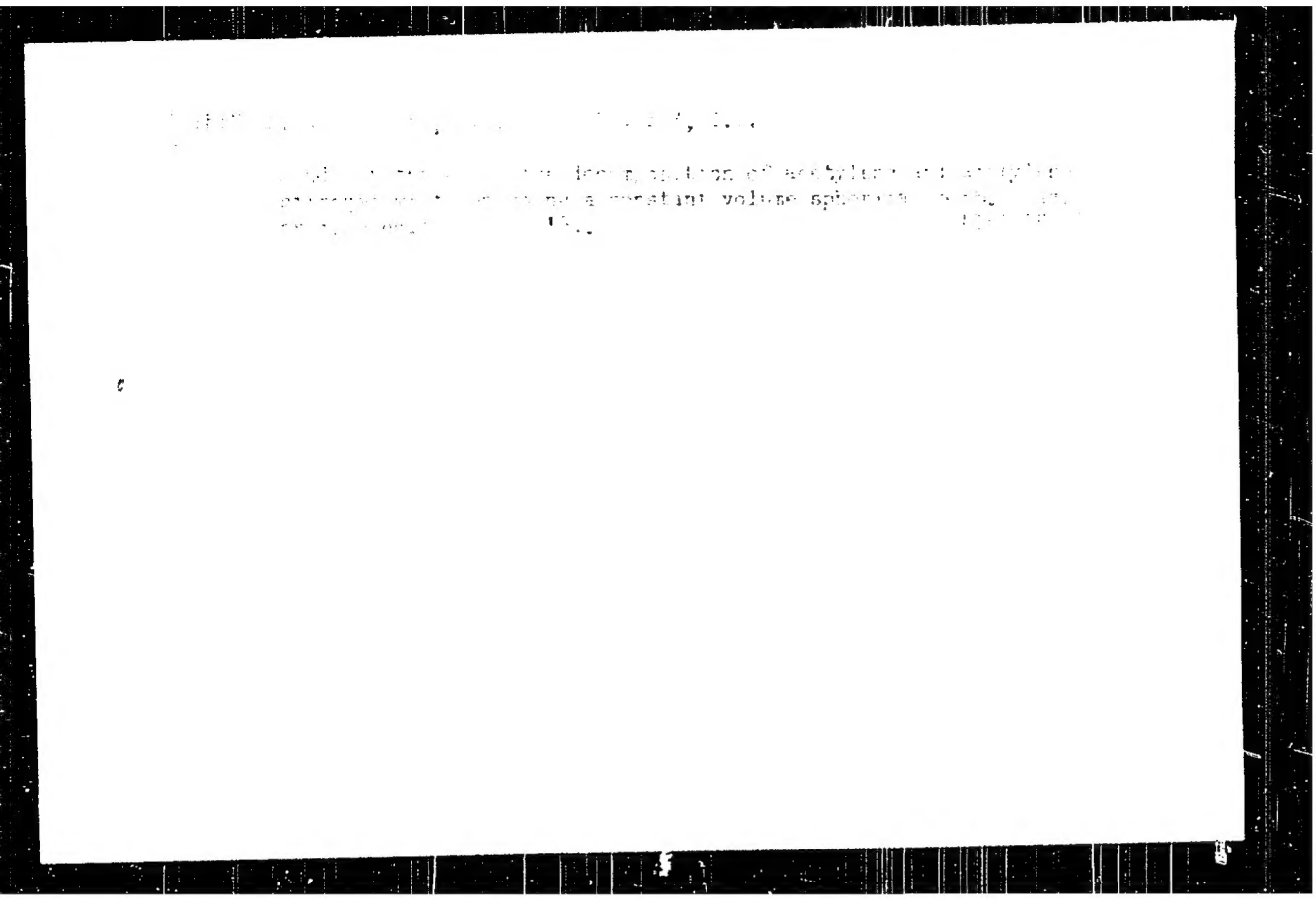


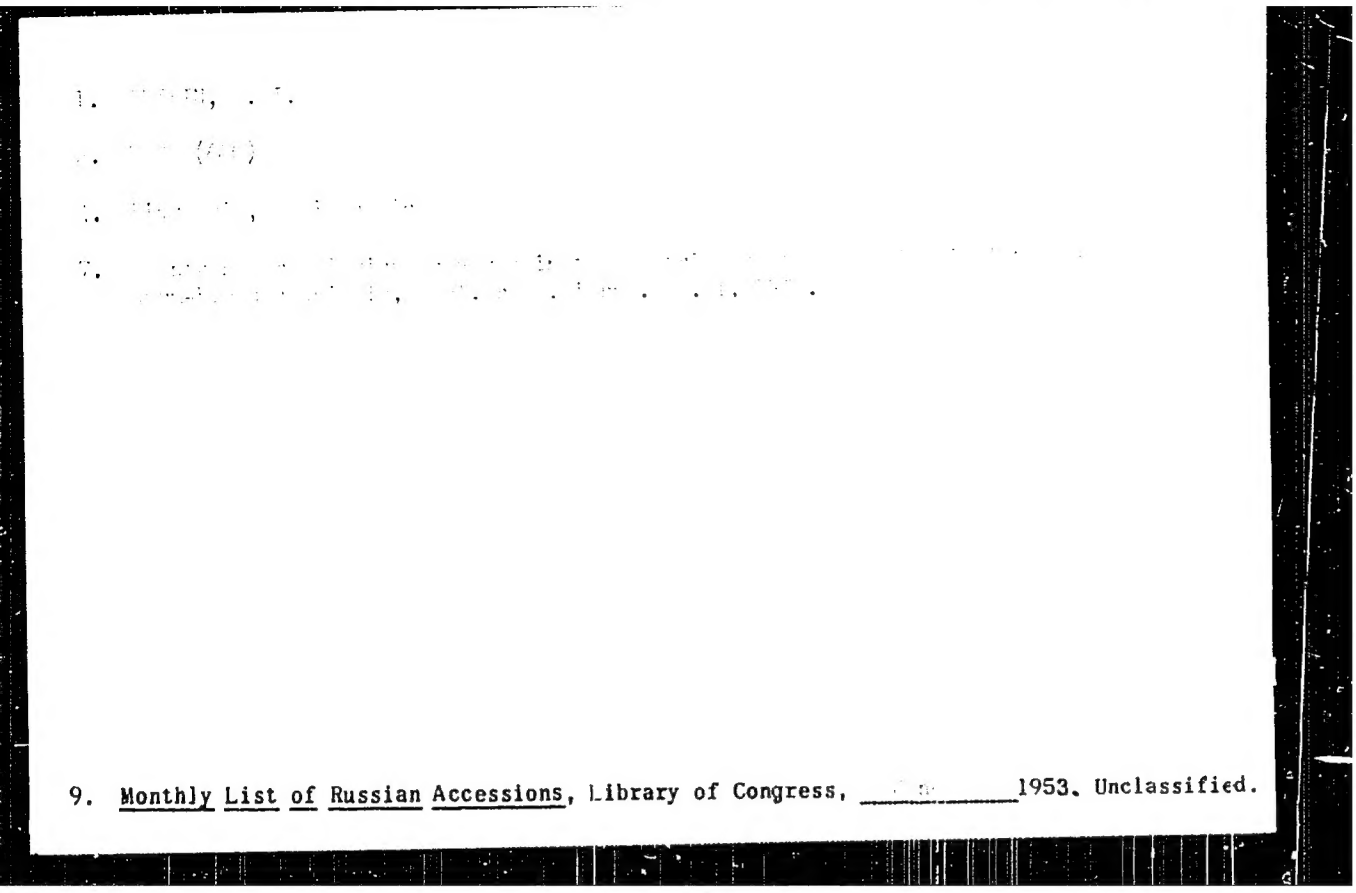
GLIKIN, Il'ya Vladimirovich, inzh.; ; DANDUROV, M.I., prof., retsenzent; YAKOBS, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; NEKLEPAYEVA, Z.A., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Organization and economics of the construction of tunnels] Organizatsiia i ekonomika stroitel'stva tonnelei. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 186 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Dandurov).

(Tunneling)





9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ 1953. Unclassified.

GORBUNOVA, Z.V., dotsent, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; GLIKIN, M.I.,
(Sverdlovsk)

A combination of a patent ductus arteriosus Botalli with partial coarctation of the aorta. Klin.med. 33 no.5:78-83 My '55.
(MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav.prof. B.P. Kushelevskiy) Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL
patent ductus arteriosus with coarctation of aorta, diag.)

GLIKIN, M.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Cancer of the apex of the lung and Pancoast's syndrome. Vest. rent. i rad. 33 no.6:71-73 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel' - kand. med. nauk M. I. Glikin) Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya i kurortologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. N.V. Orlova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. D. G. Shefer).

(LUNG NEOPLASMS, case reports
primary, of apex & Pancoast's synd. (Rus))

GLIKIN, M.I. (Sverdlovsk)

"X-ray diagnosis of occupational diseases" by [prof.] A.V. Grinberg.
Klin.med. 37 no.12:139-141 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC) (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

GLIKIN, M.I.; IVANOVA, O.S.; DUBOSARSKAYA, M.M.; MAYSTROVAYA, L.A.
(Sverdlovsk)

Immediate and remote results of X-irradiation of the tonsils and pharyngeal ring in chronic tonsillitis. Klin.med. 38 no.11:127-128 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdela (rukovoditel' - kand.med.nauk M.I.Glikin) Sverdlovskogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - kand.med.nauk N.V. Orlov).
(TONSILS—DISEASES) (X RAYS—THERAPEUTIC USE)

GLIKIN, Mikhail Isaakovich; BAKHMUTOVA, V., red.; ANTONYUK, I., tekhn. red.

[Lung cancer] Rak legkogo. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 172 p. (MIRA 15:6)

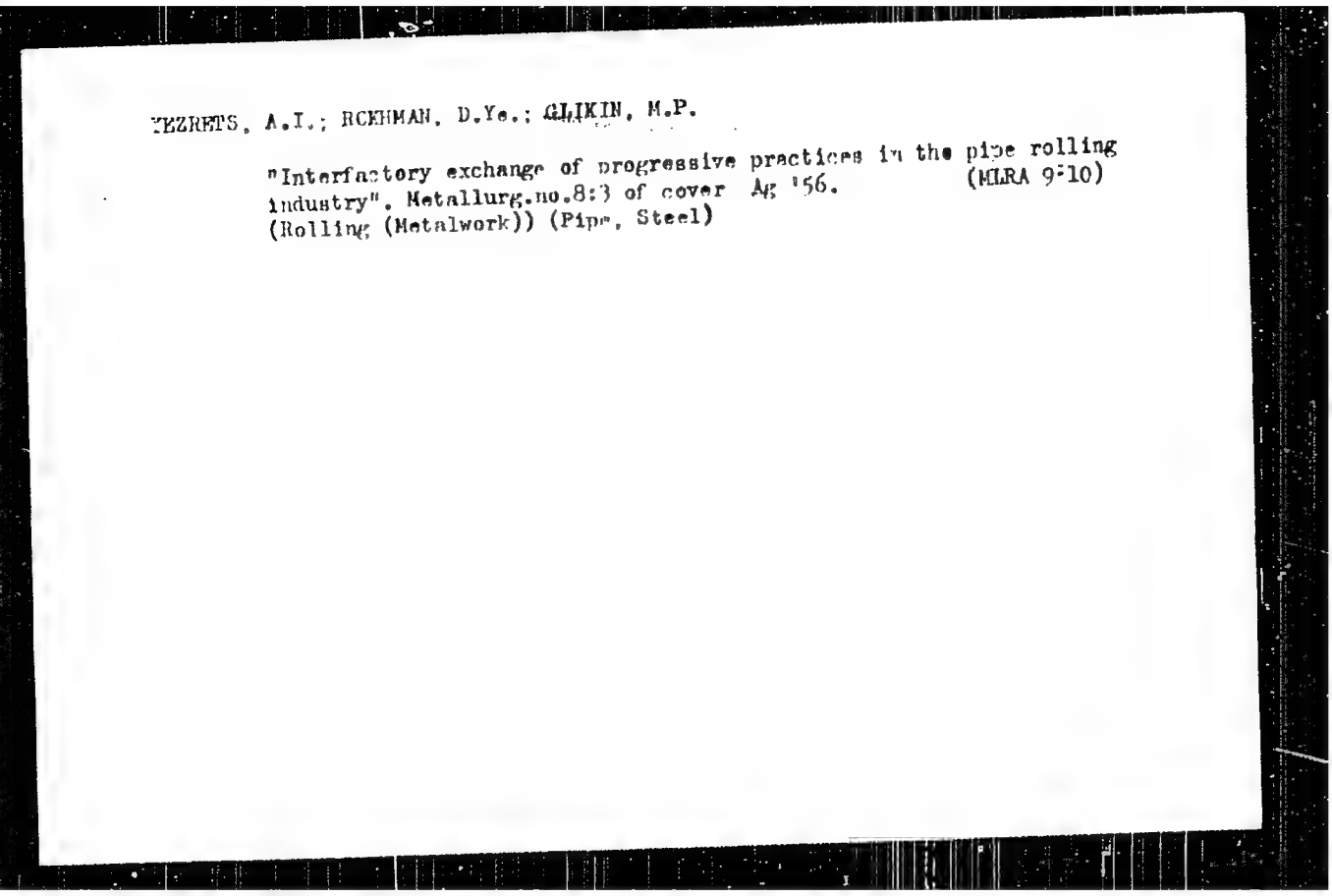
(LUNGS--CANCER)

GLIKIN, M.I. (Sverdlovsk)

Differential diagnosis of central cancer of the lung with lesions of the heart and large intrathoracic vessels. Klin.med. 40 no.6: 123-126 Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(LUNGS--CANCER) (HEART--DISEASES)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

PSCHENICHNYY, I.P.; SHTEYGARDT, Yu.N.; MESHCHERYAKOV, A.V.; VASIL'YEV, V.N.; SOKOLOVA, E.F.; BROVKOVICH, E.D.; RUBANOVSKIY, B.R.; LUR'YE, R.G.; PARAKHONYUK, Z.M.; GOROKHOVSKIY, B.I.; ZHDANOV, V.S.; GORBUNOVA, Z.V. GLIKIN, M.I.; TAVAR'YAN, E.A.; SUKHODOLYA, Ye.I.

Abstracts. Kardiologiia 4 no.4:87-90 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 19:1)



TEZRETS, A.I.; ROKHMAN, D.Ye.; GLIKIN, M.P.

"Interfactory exchange of progressive practices in the pipe rolling industry". Metallurg.no.8:3 of cover Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Pipe, Steel)

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; PRAZDNIKOV, A.V.; IOFFE, A.M.; GLIKIN, M.P.

Stand for the testing and installation of a pilgrim mill feed mechanism. Metallurg 9 no.3:29-30 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii i zavod im. K.Libknekhta.

VATKIN, Ya.L., [illegible] nauk; [illegible], kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible], inzh.; GLAZ[illegible], M.F., inzh.; FERCHA[illegible] [illegible] SIRA, V.I., inzh.

[illegible] rolling mills,
[illegible]

[illegible]
im. L.[illegible]

[illegible], L. . and L. I. [illegible].

Kratkii spravochnik mastera kuznechnogo tsekha. 2. izd. ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo mestnoi promyshl. RSFSR, 1943. 115 p. diagrs.

(Forge shop foreman's handbook.)

DLC: TT 15.[illegible] 1943

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

GLIKIN, N. M. and M. L. RUDOL.

Spravochnik mastera metalloobrabatyvaiushchego tsekha. Pod red. M. E. Egorova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo mestnoi promyshl. RSFSR, 1950. 366 p. (chiefly diagrs., tables)

Bibliography: P. 365-366.

DLC: TS210.G57

(Handbook for Foreman in metal-work shops.)

RUSTEM, Semen Leopol'dovich; GARASHCHENKO, Aleksandr Petrovich; CHEBURKOV, A.K., inzh., retsenzent; GLIKIN, N.M., inzh., red.; SHEMSHURINA, Ye.A., red.izdatel'stva; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[Equipment, automatization and mechanization in plants for heat treatment of metals] Oborudovanie, avtomatizatsiia i mekhanizatsiia v termicheskikh tsekhakh. Izd.2-oe, perer.i dop. Moskva, Ges. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1957. 391 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Metals--Heat treatment)

PERLIN, Il'ya L'vovich; GUBKIN, S.I., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, professor, doktor, retsenzent [deceased]; KORNEYEV, N.I., professor, doktor, retsenzent; RURA, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; NIKONOV, I.Ye., inzhener, retsenzent; GLIKIN, N.M., redaktor; EL'KIND, L.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; EHRLOV, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Theory of drawing] Teoriia volocheniia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 424 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Drawing (Metalwork))

ARKHIPOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich,; KASENKOV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; LARIN, Moisey Nissonovich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; OSTROVSKIY, Yakov Il'ich,; POGODINA-ALEKSEYEVA, Kseniya Markovna,; SOKOLOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich,prof.; SHEVCHENKO, Gennadiy Dmitriyevich,; SHUKHOV, Yuriy Vladimirovich,; GLIKIN, N.M., dots.,red.; BRUSHTEYN, B.Ye., dots.,kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.; SOKOLOVA, T.F.,tekhn. red.

[Technology of metals]Tekhnologiia metallov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 767 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Metals)

GLIKIN, N.M., inzh.

"Manual for young blacksmiths" by I.G. Sokolov. Reviewed by N.M. Glikin. Mashinostroitel' no.11:47 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Forging) (Sokolov, I.G.)

RUSTEM, Semen Leopol'dovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; GARASHCHENKO, Aleksandr Petrovich [Harashchenko,O.P.], kand.tekhn.nauk; CHEBURKOV,A.K., inzh. retsenzent; GLIKIN,N.M.[Hlikin, N.M.], inzh., red.; SOROKA,M.S., red.

[Equipment, automation, and mechanization in heat-treating departments] Obladnannia, avtomatyzatsiia i mekhanizatsiia v termichnykh tsekhakh. Moskva, Derzh.naukovo-tekhn. vydvo mas ynobudivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 371 p.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Automation) (Metals--Heat treatment)

BUTALOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; GLIKIN, M.M., red.; LEVIT, Ye.I., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Technology of metals] Tekhnologiia metallov. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1959. 502 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Metals)

BRYUKHANOV, Andrey Nikolayevich; LAKHTIN, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; MALYSHEV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; NIKOLAYEV, Grigoriy Nikolayevich; SEUVALOV, Yuliy Avraamovich; RYBIN, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; GLIKIN, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RZHAVINSKIY, V.V., red. izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.

[Technology of metals] Tekhnologiia metallov. Izd.2.,perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1959. 599 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Metallurgy)

GLIKIN, Noy Manuilovich; SOSNENKO, Mikhail Nikolayevich; KATSMAN, A.B., inzh., red.; CHERNYAK, O.V., red. izd-va; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Technology of hot metalworking] Tekhnologiia goriachei obrabotki metallov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 280 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Founding) (Forging)

KUZNETSOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GLIKIN, M.M., nauchnyy red.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, L.A., red. ; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Achievements in the field of technological progress in the U.S.S.R.] Dostizheniia v oblasti tekhnicheskogo progressa v SSSR. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 303 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Technology)

RUSTEM, S.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; LAKHTIN, Yu.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GLIKIN, N.M., dots., red.; IVANOV, N.A., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Equipment and design of heat-treating plants] Oborudovanie i proektirovanie termicheskikh tsekhov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 588 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Furnaces, Heat-treating)
(Metals—Heat treatment)

BOLKHOVITINOV, Nikolay Feodosiyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GLIKIN, N.M., inzh., retsenzent; STEPANCHENKO, N.S., red. izd-va; DEL'KINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Properties and use of sheet steel for die stamping] Svoistva i primenenie listovoi stali dlia kholodnoi shtampovki. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 82 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Sheet-metal work) (Sheet steel)

GLIKIN, YAkov Solomonovich; DUEL', I.A.

[Delivery of consumer goods by consumers' cooperatives] Postavka tovarov narodnogo potrebleniia potrebitel'skoi kooperatsii. Moskva, Izd-vo Tsentrosoiuza, 1961. 159 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Cooperative societies)

GLIKINA, B. A. (Odessa)

New types of trimmings for hats. Shvein. prom., no.1-14-15 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Millinery)

GLIKINA, E.L.; CHEKHLATYY, F.Kh., professor, direktor instituta.

Interspecific relationships of parasites of the small intestine of man (Ascaris and Hymenolepis). Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.4:343-346 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Kafedra biologii Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

GLIKINA, E.L.; BEREZENTSEVA, G.F.

Glycogen concentration and distribution in Trichocephalus vulpis (Fröhlich, 1789). Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.5:575-577 S-O '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kafedry biologii i gistologii Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. instituta - prof. V.K. Suprunov).

(TRICHINELLOIDEA, metab.
Trichocephalus vulpis, glycogen concentration (Rus))
(GLYCOGEN, metab.
Trichocephalus vulpis (Rus))

GLIKINA, E.L., kand.biolog.nauk

Study of the developmental and survival rate of Ascaris and Trichuris trichiura eggs in the soil of Krasnodar. Gig. i san. 26 no.2:107-109 F '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry biologii Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KRASNODAR--WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)

68222

~~3(c)~~ 52620

AUTHORS: Semenov-Grig[illegible], N. S. (Deceased), Glikina, F. B.

TITLE: [illegible]

PERIODICAL: [illegible] (USSR)

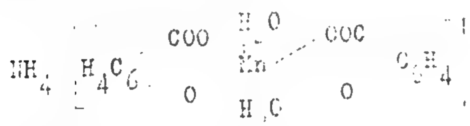
ABSTRACT: [illegible]

Card 1/3

68122

Synthesis and Physicochemical Investi[illegible] Complex Salicylate of Trivalent Manganese [illegible]

N_1 = 1.7[illegible], N_2 = 1.525. The [illegible] are given. Since the compound already decomposes at [illegible], the water content [illegible] determined according to A. G. Ye[illegible] (Ref 5). The electrical conductivity (Table) was measured according to L. M. Zaytse[illegible], G. S. Bochkareva (Ref 6) in methyl alcohol. The compound is paramagnetic (determined by V. I. Be[illegible]). It was [illegible] alcoholic solution to substitute Ag^{+} for NH_4^{+}, and to obtain the compound $Ag[Mn(Sal^{2-})_2(H_2O)_2]$, the [illegible] data of which are given. On the basis of the physicochemical inve[illegible], the following structural formula is suggested for the complex manganese salicylate:



Card 2/3 There are 1 table and 7 references, [illegible] of which are Soviet.

68222

Synthesis and Physicochemical Investigation of [illegible]
Complex Salicylate of Trivalent Manganese

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy [illegible] chesky institut im. V. P. Potemkina (Moscow State Institute of Pedagogical [illegible] V. P. Potemkin)

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1958

Card 3/3

MAKAROV, S.Z.; GLIKINA, F.B.

Complex compounds of trivalent manganese with halogen derivatives of salicylic acid. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.10:2229-2237 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Moskovskiy gorodskoy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V.P.Potemkina.
(Manganese compounds) (Salicylic acid)

GLIKINA, F. B., Cand Chem Sci -- "Complex compounds of manganese with salicylic acid and its halogen derivatives." Mos, 1961. (KL, 8-61, 231)

BALEZIN, S.A.; PODOBAYEV, N.I.; GLIKINA, F.B.; KURBANOV, F.

Inhibitors for the hydrochloric acidization of oil wells with high bottom hole temperatures. Neft. khoz. 42 no. 3: 35-38 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:7)

GRABENSKIY, A.A.; GLUKHA, V.B.

Special characteristics of the general chemistry course at the biological and geographical faculties of pedagogical institutes. Uch.zap.MGPI no.225:206-211 '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

GLIKINA, F.B.

Specialized practical training in inorganic chemistry.
Uch.zap.MGPI no. 5:[illegible] [illegible].

(MLA [illegible])

ZAPUTRYAYEV, B.A.; VELITSKAYA, O.Ya.; GLIKINA, L.S.; KHALETSKIY, A.M.

Improvement in the synthesis of methylbenzylketone. Med.prom. 14 no.1:48-51 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(PROPANONE)

GLIKINA, M.S.

Plotting the influence lines of curved continuous beams with a round axis by the initial quantities method. Trudy NPI 91:51-75 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Girders)

GLIKINA, M. S., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Use of the Method of Moment Focusing Ratios for Computation of Circular Non-continuous Shafts and Wheels," Novocherkassk, 1961, 15 pp. (Novocherkassk Polytech. In t.) [illegible] copies (KL Supp 12-61, 267).

GLIKINA, M.S.

Using the method of moment focus ratios for the calculation of round continuous beams. Trudy NPI 117:3-22 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Beams and girders, Continuous)

GLIKINA, M.S.

Application of the method of moment focal ratios for the calculation of round continuous rings. Trudy MPI 135:63-72 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

AUTHOR: Glikina, M. S.

TITLE: Calculation of solid thin-walled beams with an angular axis by means of focal matrix ratios

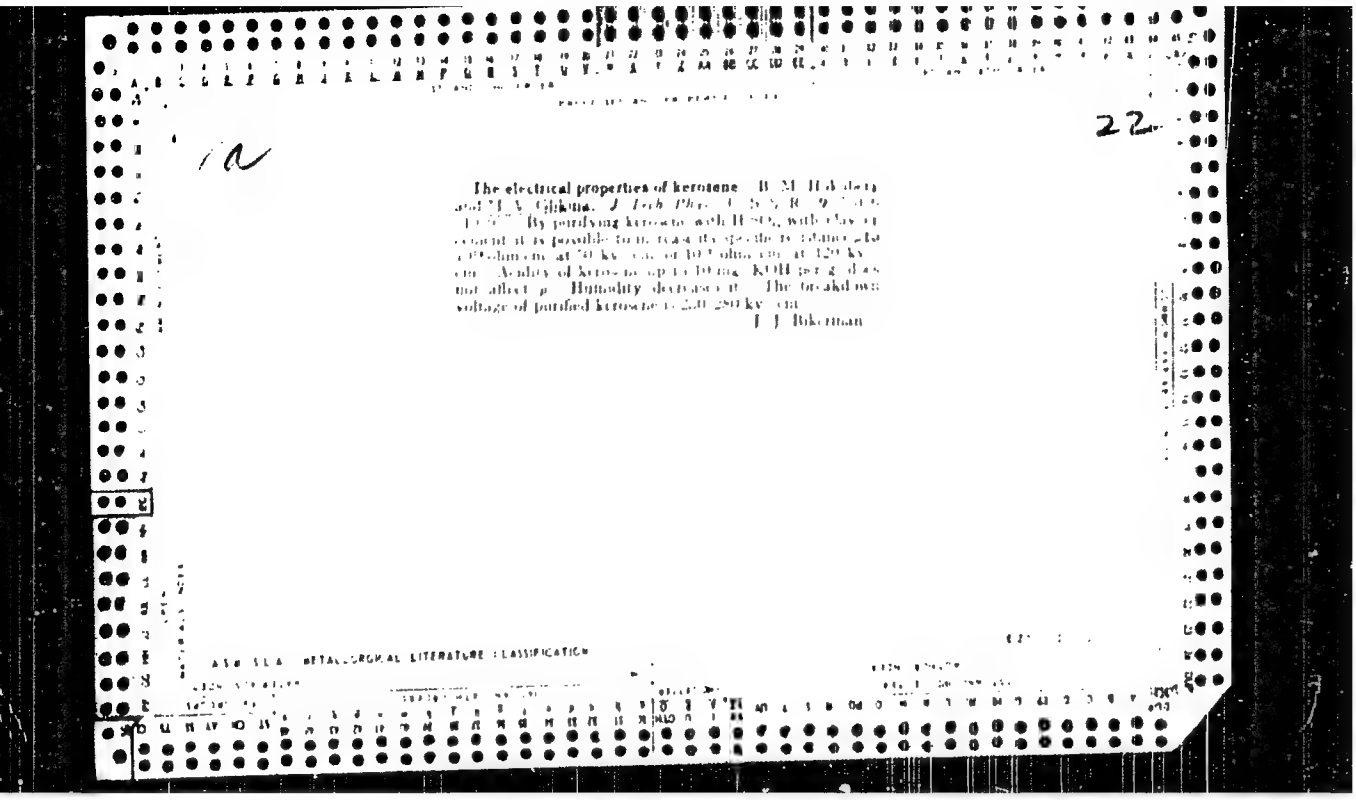
CITED SOURCE: Dokl. 15 Nauchn. konferentsii Novocherk. politekhn. in-ta. Stroit. sekts., 1964. Novocherkassk, 1964, 18-19

TOPIC TAGS: solid beam, thin walled beam, focal matrix ratio, beam displacement

TRANSLATION: The author analyzed a solid thin-walled beam with an angular axis, acted on by a load deflecting the beam out of the curvature plane and producing its torsional buckling. A system of single- or double-span beams is assumed as the basic system, depending on the type of support. Concepts of right and left focal matrix ratios are defined and the author derives recurrent formulas. It is pointed out that formulas facilitating the direct definition of isolated displacements were obtained for beams resting on knife-edge supports. A. V. Dyatlov

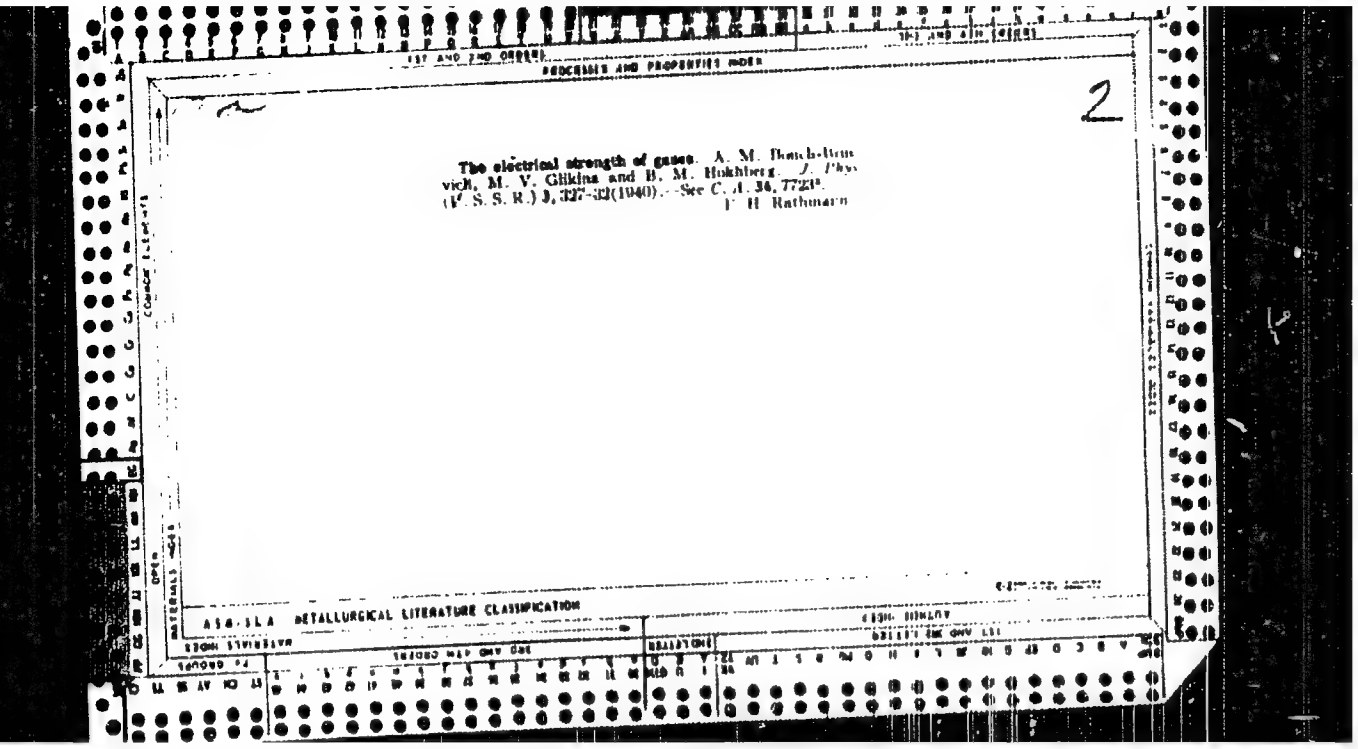
SUB CODE: MM, MA ENCL: 00

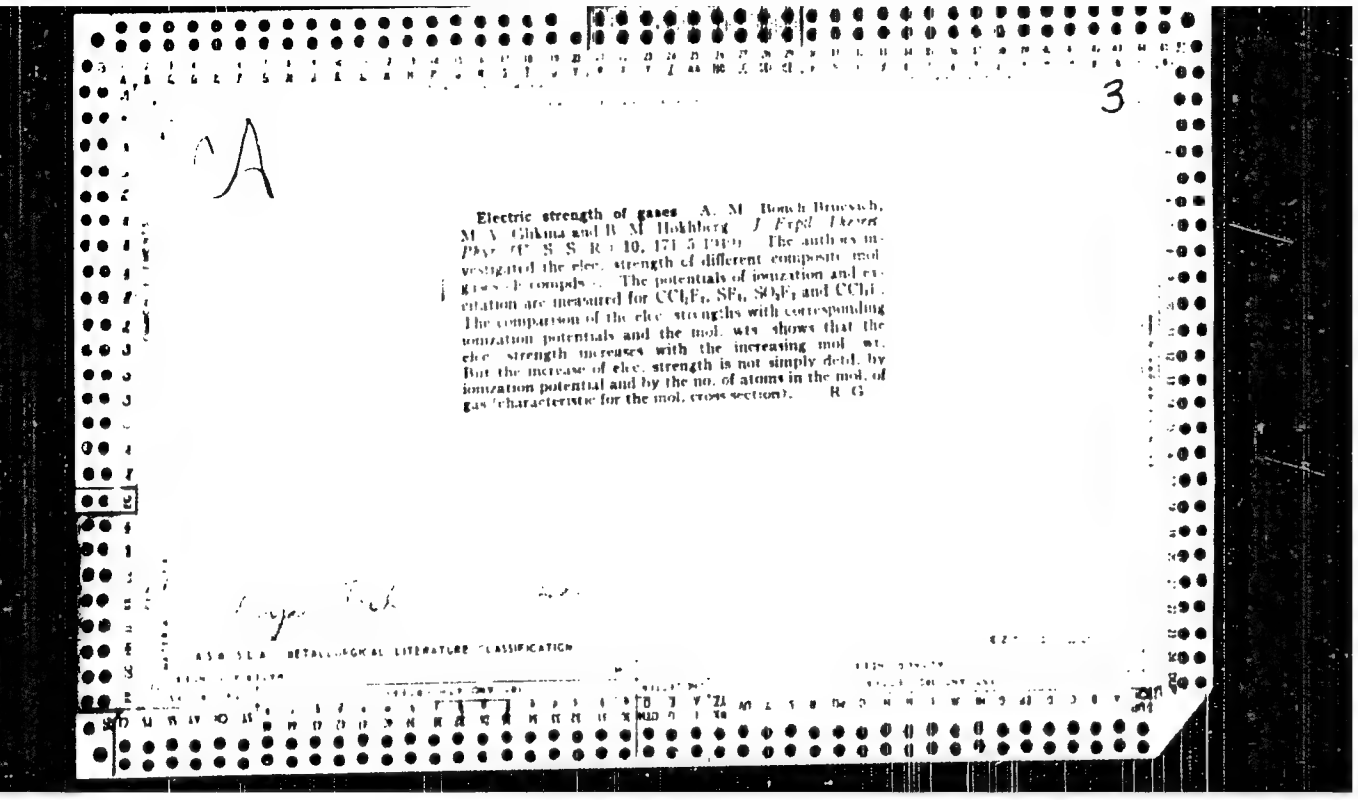
Card 1/1



The electrical properties of kerosene [illegible] and T. A. Gilkina. *J. Tech. Phys.* [illegible] By purifying kerosene with H_2SO_4, with care to prevent it is possible to increase its specific resistance [illegible] ohm-cm at 20 kv./cm. to 10^13 ohm-cm at 120 kv./cm. Acidity of kerosene up to 0.04 mg. KOH per g. does not affect ρ. Humidity decreases it. The breakdown voltage of purified kerosene is 240–280 kv./cm.

J. J. Bikerman



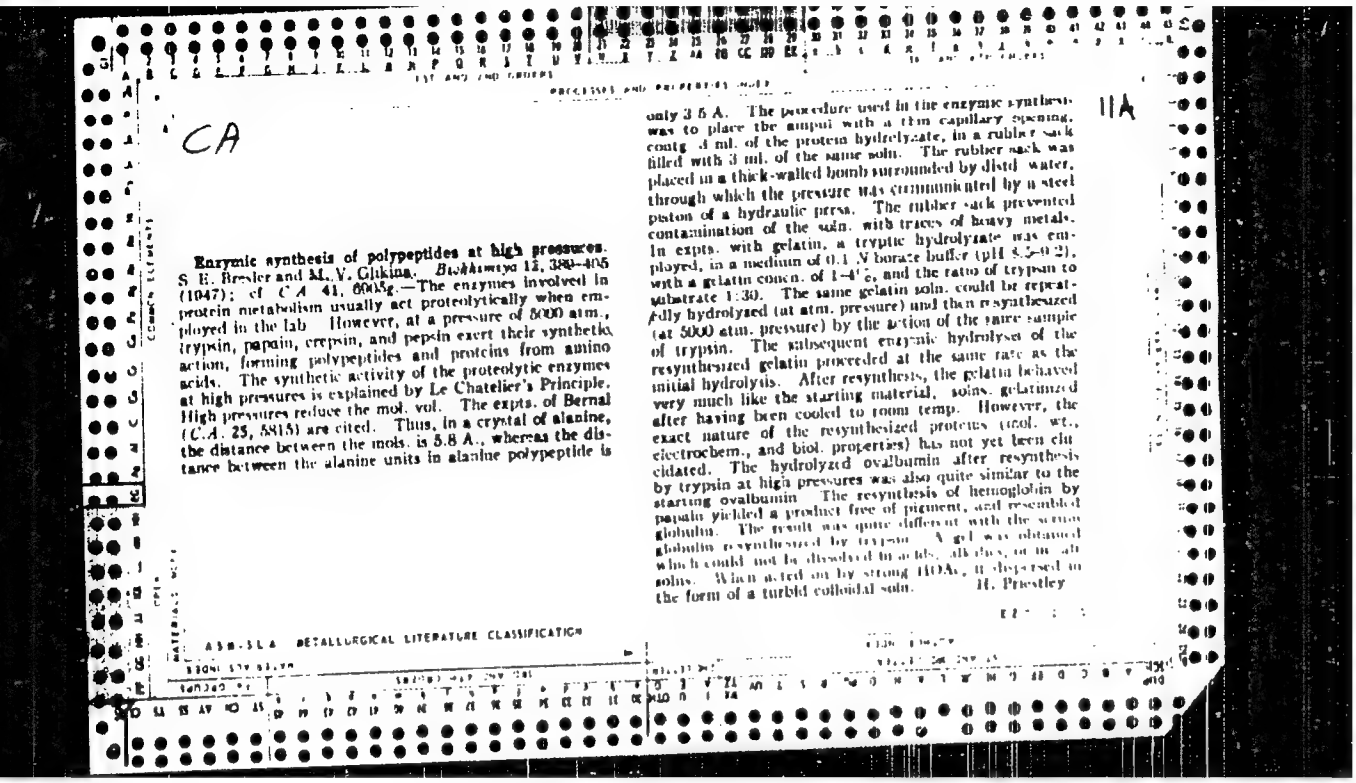


3

A

Electric strength of gases. A. M. Bosch-Brueevich, M. V. Glikina and B. M. Hokhberg. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys. (U. S. S. R.)* 10, 171-5 (1940). The authors investigated the elec. strength of different composite molecules (compds.). The potentials of ionization and excitation are measured for CCl_2F_2, SF_6, SO_2F_2 and CCl_4. The comparison of the elec. strengths with corresponding ionization potentials and the mol. wts. shows that the elec. strength increases with the increasing mol. wt. But the increase of elec. strength is not simply detd. by ionization potential and by the no. of atoms in the mol. of gas (characteristic for the mol. cross section). R. G.

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CA

Enzymic synthesis of polypeptides at high pressures. S. E. Bresler and M. V. Glikina. *Biokhimiya* 12, 389–405 (1947); cf. *C A* 41, 6005g.—The enzymes involved in protein metabolism usually act proteolytically when employed in the lab. However, at a pressure of 5000 atm., trypsin, papain, crepsin, and pepsin exert their synthetic action, forming polypeptides and proteins from amino acids. The synthetic activity of the proteolytic enzymes at high pressures is explained by Le Chatelier's Principle. High pressures reduce the mol. vol. The expts. of Bernal (*C.A.* 25, 5815) are cited. Thus, in a crystal of alanine, the distance between the mols. is 5.8 A., whereas the distance between the alanine units in alanine polypeptide is only 3.5 A. The procedure used in the enzymic synthesis was to place the ampul with a thin capillary opening, contg. .4 ml. of the protein hydrolyzate, in a rubber sack filled with 3 ml. of the same soln. The rubber sack was placed in a thick-walled bomb surrounded by dist. water, through which the pressure was communicated by a steel piston of a hydraulic press. The rubber sack prevented contamination of the soln. with traces of heavy metals. In expts. with gelatin, a tryptic hydrolyzate was employed, in a medium of 0.1 *N* borate buffer (pH 8.5–9.2), with a gelatin concn. of 1–4%, and the ratio of trypsin to substrate 1:30. The same gelatin soln. could be repeatedly hydrolyzed (at atm. pressure) and then resynthesized (at 5000 atm. pressure) by the action of the same sample of trypsin. The subsequent enzymic hydrolyses of the resynthesized gelatin proceeded at the same rate as the initial hydrolysis. After resynthesis, the gelatin behaved very much like the starting material, soins. gelatinized after having been cooled to room temp. However, the exact nature of the resynthesized proteins (mol. wt., electrochem., and biol. properties) has not yet been elucidated. The hydrolyzed ovalbumin after resynthesis by trypsin at high pressures was also quite similar to the starting ovalbumin. The resynthesis of hemoglobin by papain yielded a product free of pigment, and resembled globulin. The result was quite different with the serum globulin resynthesized by trypsin. A gel was obtained which could not be dissolved in acids, alkalies, or in salt solns. When acted on by strong HOAc, it dispersed in the form of a turbid colloidal soln. H. Priestley

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PA 6077

GLIKINA, M. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Peptides Jul 1947
Chemistry - Synthesis

"Enzyme Synthesis of Polypeptides Under Pressure," S. Ye. Bresler, M. V. Glikina, Phys-Tech Inst, Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 4 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LVII, No 1

Describes experiments which show that proteolytic ferments such as trypsin, pepsin, erepsin, and papain resynthesize under a pressure of several thousand atmospheres. Expresses thanks to N. A. Seliazavnya who [illegible] part in the experiments.

6077

USSR/Chemistry - Amino Acids May/Jun 49
Chemistry - Proteins

"Synthesis of Proteins and Peptides Under Pressure," S. Ye. Bresler, M. V. Glikina, A. P. Konikov, N. A. Selezneva, F. A. Finogenov, Molecular Dept, Physicotech Inst, Acad Sci USSR, Microbiol Dept, Inst of Experimental Med, Acad Med Sci USSR, 14 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz" Vol XIII, No 3

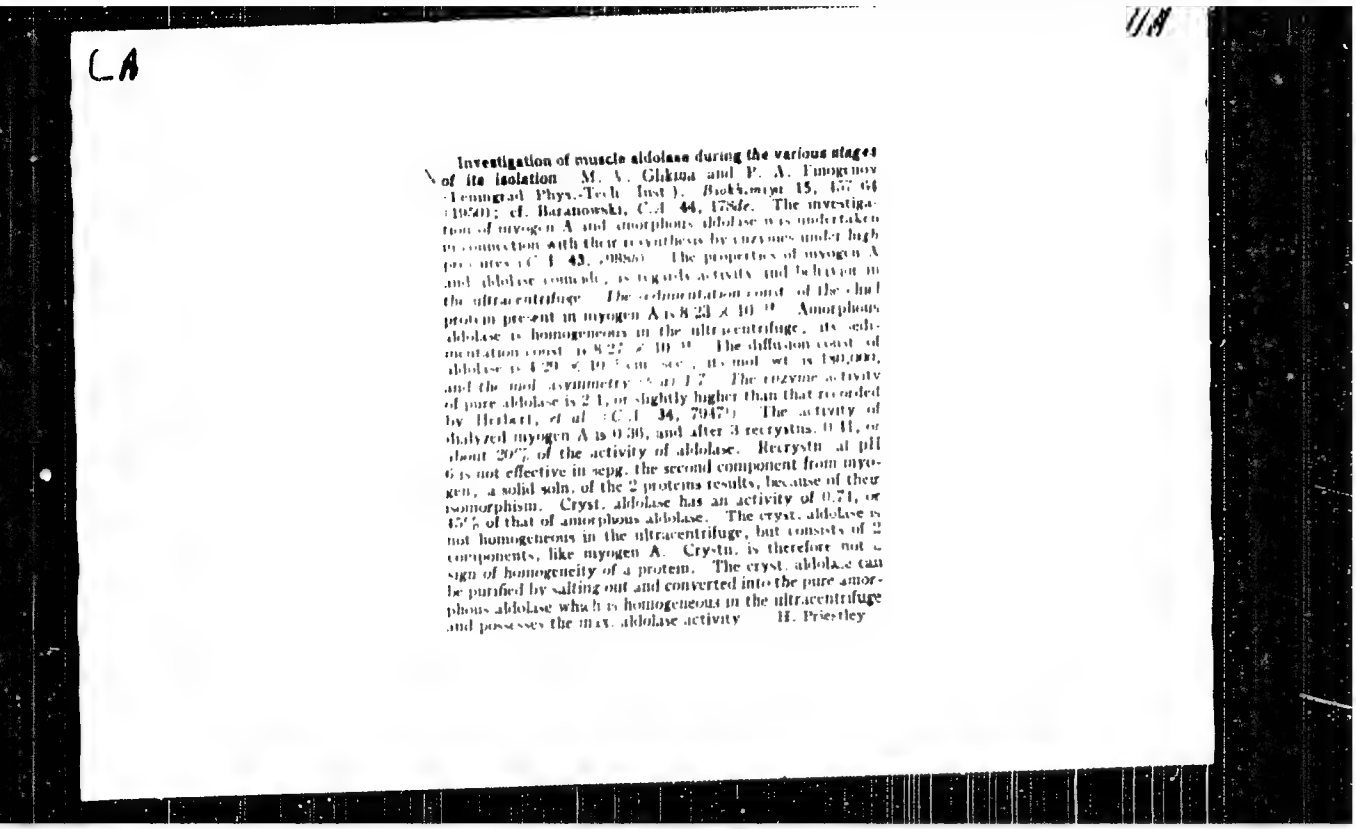
Experiments showed that polymers resynthesized by authors have most characteristic physicochemical and biological properties of natural proteins. A number of important conclusions on structure of protein

52/49T15

USSR/Chemistry - Amino Acids (Contd) May/Jun 49

globule and connection of immunological and fermentative activity with structure of macromolecule may be drawn from resynthesis of protein. Made first successful steps in synthesizing amino acids from simplest substrates. Submitted 25 Apr 49.

52/49T15

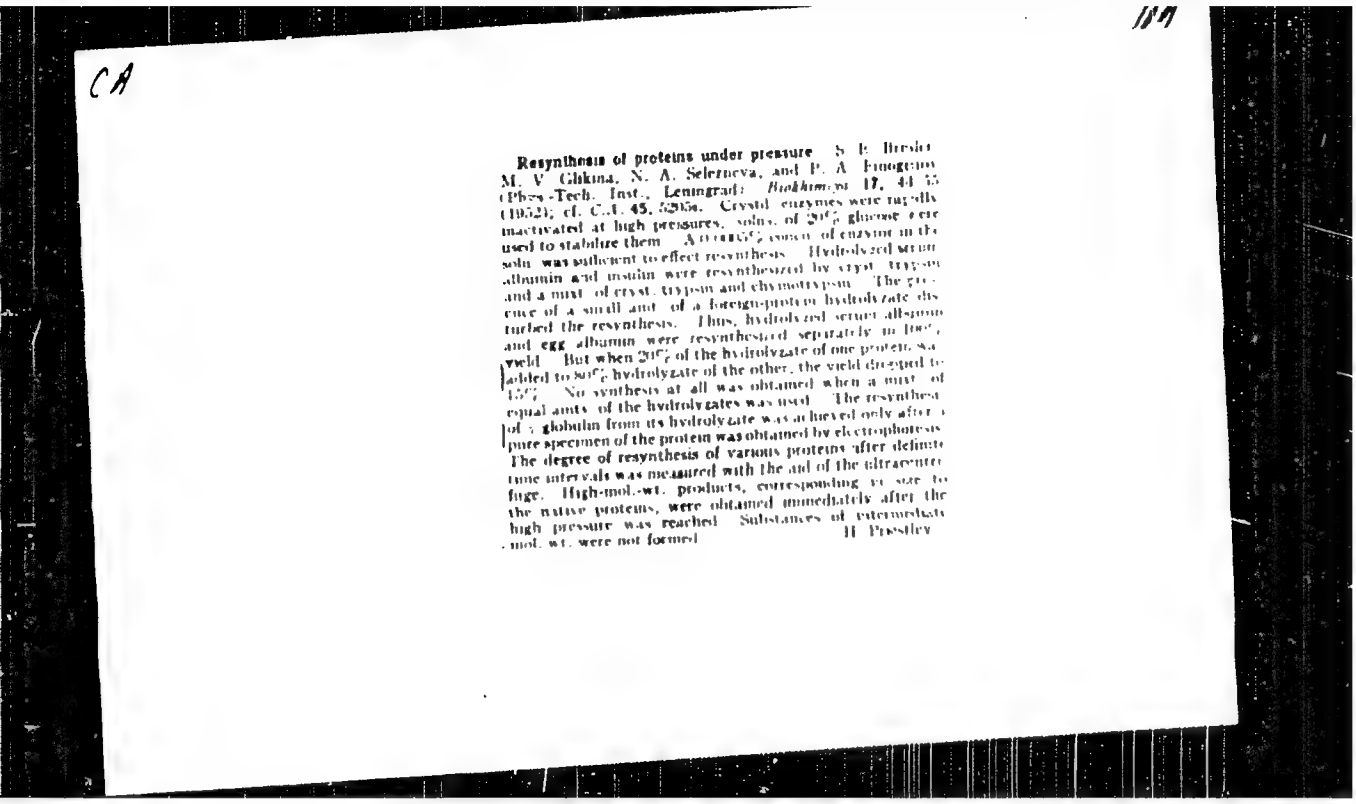


CA

11/8

Investigation of muscle aldolase during the various stages of its isolation M. V. Glikina and P. A. Finogenov (Leningrad Phys.-Tech. Inst.). *Biokhimiya* 15, 457-64 (1950); cf. Baranowski, *C.A.* 44, 1758*d*. The investigation of myogen A and amorphous aldolase was undertaken in connection with their resynthesis by enzymes under high pressures (*C. A.* 43, 9886*i*). The properties of myogen A and aldolase crystals, as regards activity and behavior in the ultracentrifuge. The sedimentation const. of the chief protein present in myogen A is 8.23×10^{-13}. Amorphous aldolase is homogeneous in the ultracentrifuge, its sedimentation const. is 8.27×10^{-13}. The diffusion const. of aldolase is 4.20×10^{-7} cm.^{2}/sec., its mol. wt. is 150,000, and the mol. asymmetry (*a*:*b*) 1.7. The enzyme activity of pure aldolase is 2.1, or slightly higher than that recorded by Herbert, *et al.* (*C. A.* 34, 7947). The activity of dialyzed myogen A is 0.30, and after 3 recrystns. 0.41, or about 20% of the activity of aldolase. Recrystn. at pH 6 is not effective in sepg. the second component from myogen, a solid soln. of the 2 proteins results, because of their isomorphism. Cryst. aldolase has an activity of 0.71, or 45% of that of amorphous aldolase. The cryst. aldolase is not homogeneous in the ultracentrifuge, but consists of 2 components, like myogen A. Crystn. is therefore not a sign of homogeneity of a protein. The cryst. aldolase can be purified by salting out and converted into the pure amorphous aldolase which is homogeneous in the ultracentrifuge and possesses the max. aldolase activity. H. Priestley

Resynthesis of biologically active insulin. S. E. Bresler, M. V. Glikina, and A. M. Tongur. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **78**, 543-5 (1951). Cryst. insulin as a 0.6% soln. in 0.2*M* borate buffer at pH 8.8 was used as starting material. This was hydrolyzed by 0.012% trypsin and 0.006% chymotrypsin for 4.5 hrs. to the extent of about 5%, which is max. for these enzymes. Since the enzymes are inactivated under pressure, they were stabilized by 20% glucose. Pressure resynthesis, measured by decrease of free amino groups, reached 90%. To prevent renewed hydrolysis by the enzymes on release of pressure the mixt. was adjusted immediately to pH 2.5 and frozen in liquid air. The resynthesized insulin, in contrast with the hydrolyzate, showed typical insulin sedimentation const. [illegible] the indicated reestablishment of it [illegible] from proteolytic fragments of low mol. wt. The biol. activity was reestablished to the extent of some 10%. The hydrolyzate used as starting material for resynthesis was inactive.
G. M. Kosolapoff



CA

Resynthesis of proteins under pressure S. P. Bresler, M. V. Glikina, N. A. Selezneva, and P. A. Finogenova (Phys.-Tech. Inst., Leningrad): *Biokhimiya* **17**, 44-55 (1952); cf. C.A. **45**, 5956e. Crystd. enzymes were rapidly inactivated at high pressures, solns. of 30% glucose were used to stabilize them. A 0.01% soln. of enzyme in the soln. was sufficient to effect resynthesis. Hydrolyzed serum albumin and insulin were resynthesized by cryst. trypsin and a mixt. of cryst. trypsin and chymotrypsin. The presence of a small amt. of a foreign-protein hydrolyzate disturbed the resynthesis. Thus, hydrolyzed serum albumin and egg albumin were resynthesized separately in 100% yield. But when 20% of the hydrolyzate of one protein was added to 80% hydrolyzate of the other, the yield dropped to 15%. No synthesis at all was obtained when a mixt. of equal amts. of the hydrolyzates was used. The resynthesis of γ-globulin from its hydrolyzate was achieved only after a pure specimen of the protein was obtained by electrophoresis. The degree of resynthesis of various proteins after definite time intervals was measured with the aid of the ultracentrifuge. High-mol.-wt. products, corresponding in size to the native proteins, were obtained immediately after the high pressure was reached. Substances of intermediate mol. wt. were not formed. H. Pressley

KLYKOV, M V

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

[illegible]/30-[illegible]8-9-28/[illegible]1

AUTHORS: Areshkina, L. Ya., Candidate of Biological Sciences, [illegible], Candidate of Biological Sciences, [illegible], [illegible] of Biology

TITLE: [illegible] Methodological Symposium [illegible]

PERIODICAL: [illegible] SSSR, [illegible], Nr [illegible]

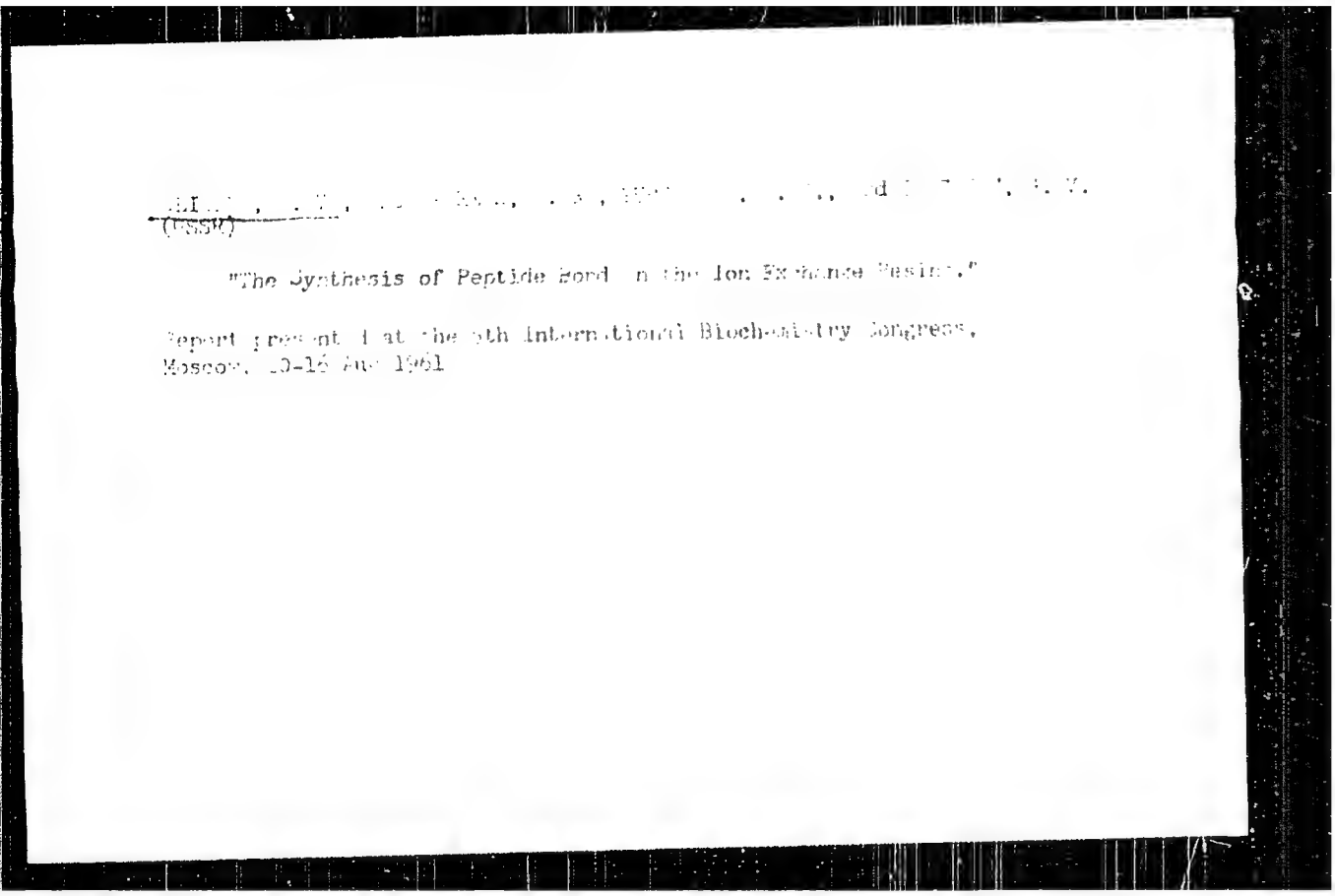
ABSTRACT: [illegible] on took place in Prague ([illegible] to [illegible]) [illegible] the purpose of informati[illegible] from other countries [illegible] of [illegible] research of the [illegible] Czechoslovak [illegible] (Che[illegible] Institute of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences. It was [illegible] by representatives of the Soviet Union, [illegible], Hungary, Bulgaria, the Chinese People's Republic. [illegible] which was [illegible] and reports were delivered in Russian and [illegible]. In the [illegible] (Chemical Institute, [illegible] instrument for [illegible] the separation of [illegible] particles from [illegible] was [illegible]

Card 1/1

SAMSONOV, G.V.; GLIKINA, M.V.; PONOMAREVA, R.B.; YURCHENKO, V.S.; GUDKIN, L.R.; KUZNETSOVA, N.P.; DMITRENKO, V.V.; ZAYTSEVA, A.D.

Transformations of polypeptides and synthesis of the peptide bond on ion exchange resins. Biokhimiia 25 no.5:964-973 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institute of High Polymer Compounds, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.
(ION EXCHANGE) (PEPTIDES)



[illegible]
(USSR)

"The Synthesis of Peptide Bond in the Ion Exchange Resins."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

SAMSONOV, G.V.; GLIKINA, M.V.; GUDKIN, L.R.; MOROZOVA, A.E.

Catalytic transformations of polypeptides on ion exchange resins. Biokhimiia 28 no.6:1036-1040 N-D'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.

KRASIK, L.B., dotsent; KUZNETSOVA, N.K.; GLIKINA, R.I.; VORONOVA, A.N.; KOCHESHKOVA, Z.V.

Organization and work of sections for premature infants in children's hospitals in the city of Molotov. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 1 no.6:60-64 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego dotsent L.B.Krasik) Molotovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. I.I.Konitsyn)
(MOLOTOV--INFANTS (PREMATURE))

AUTHOR GLIKLIKH M.O. and Taiklis M.I. PA - 2819
TITLE Videography. (Videozapis'. - Russian)
PERIODICAL Radiotekhnika 1957, Vol 12, Nr 3, pp 10 - 17 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 5/1957 Reviewed: 6/1957

ABSTRACT Even if the most promising kind of videography is the magnetic one in the author's opinion, the elaboration and further development of photographic methods described on the present paper are recommended. This method are:
1.) The system with uniform motion of the film and a electro-optical compensation for the non-uniformity of the film motion.
2.) The system using the postluminescence of the valve.
3.) The system with two image windows. In the description of the first systems it is pointed out that an essential disadvantage is the impossibility of making use of the postluminescence of the valve. Besides, the shrinkage of the film must be taken into account. For this pupose a correction by means of an automatic electron-optical compensation is carried out for the modification of perforation. In spite of some complications in the carrying out of these corrections, production and adjustment of the optical compensator is facilitated. In the second system a tele-

CARD 1/2

vision screen with a longer time for postluminescence than for transmission of the television field is used. The necessity of correction is the weak point of this system, because the already limited contrast range of the writing valve is even more diminished. With the third system there are three possibilities:
1.) With two valves from the screens of which projection is directed to two image windows.
2.) Splitting up the beam of light be meyns of a cube with a semitransparent diagonal.
3.) Switching of the light current by means of a mirror shutter. The disadvantage of this system is that the motion-picture part of the apparatus becomes more complicated.
(8 illustrations.)

ASSOCIATION: not given.
PRESENTED BY: -
SUBMITTED: 12. 10. 1956.
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2

AUTHORS: Gliklikh, M.O., Tsiklis, M.I. Sov/106-58-2-8/16

TITLE: One Method for the Forced Synchronisation of Photo-telegraph Instruments (Ob odnom sposobe prinuditel'noy sinkhronizatsii fotdelegrafnykh apparatov)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1958, Nr 2, pp 59 - 64 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The essential block-diagram of the receiving apparatus is shown in Figure 1. In Block 1, the line synchronising pulses are separated out and formed. Block 3 is a pick-off which derives pulses from the rotation of the synchronous motor 6. These pulses are compared in phase with those from 1, amplified in 4 and applied to the dynamic brake 5 which opposes the rotation of 6. In the absence of braking, the latter's speed is slightly greater than nominal. Figure 2 shows the torque-slip characteristic of the asynchronous motor. Eq.(8) is the dynamic torque equation including the effects of dry and viscous friction. Figure 4 shows how the pulse from Block 1 establishes a voltage across the capacitance in the cathode circuit of L_1 and the pickoff on the asynchronous motor transfers this charge to

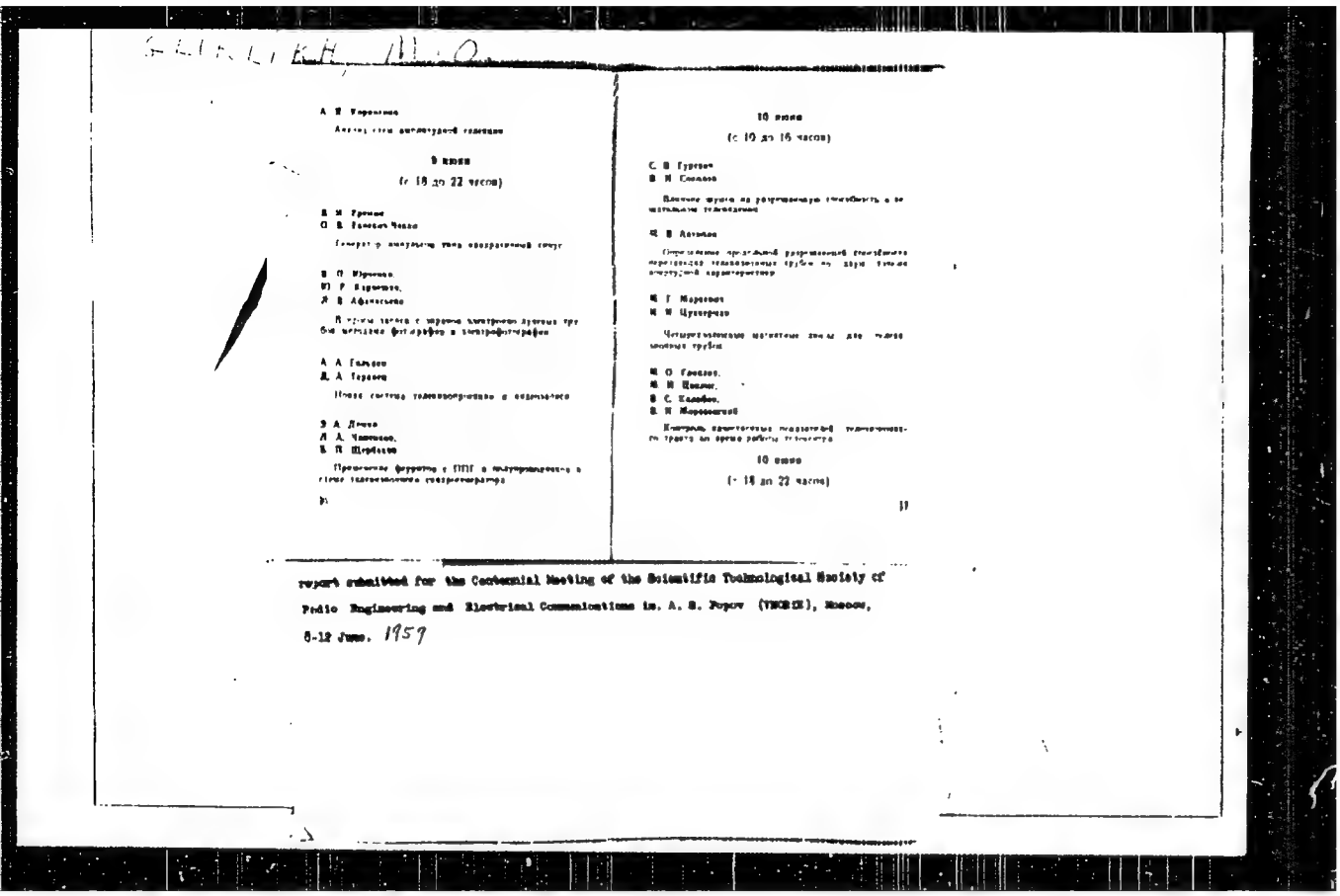
Card 1/2

One Method for the Forced Synchronisation of Photo-telegraph Instruments

another capacitance feeding the grid of the valve which controls the brake. Eq.(13) may be used to calculate the power required by the motor for a given change in frequency.
There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1956

Card 2/2 1. Facsimile communications systems--Synchronization 2. Synchros --Performance



9 июня

(с 18 до 22 часов)

10 июня

(с 10 до 16 часов)

10 июня

(с 18 до 22 часов)

report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (TNRSE), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

GLIKLIKH, M.O. (Odessa); KRISILOV, A.D., (Odessa); PODDUBNYY, G.V. (Odessa)

Study of sign regognition reliability using statistical data analysis. Avtom. i telem. 24 no.8:1090-1099 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Automatic control) (Perceptrons)

GLIKLIKH, M.O. (Odessa); KRISILOV, A.D. (Odessa); [illegible]UBNYY, G.V. (Odessa)

Probability approach to the construction of synthesis block in a reading machine. Avtom. i telem. 24 no.11:1514-1518 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

PA 38/49T65

USSR/Engineering Mar 49
Residual Stresses
Tensile Tests

"The Emergence of Residual Stresses of the First Class Under Tension," F. A. Gilman, F. P. Sazhirova, V. A. Stepakov, Leningrad Polytech Inst, Lab Phys Metalworking, 9 pp

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XIX, No 3

Established emergence of residual stresses for carbon-steel samples under tension beyond the yield point by changing sample form; simplifying test-ing method, and obtaining the plastic-deformation

38/49T65

USSR/Engineering (Contd) Mar 49

range. Confirmed conclusion obtained in previous work on the existence of thin, weakened surface layer. Submitted 25 Oct 48.

38/49T65

GLIKMAN, A. A.

Glikman, B. F.

V O Kondensatsii Para v Prisutstvii, Zapolnennom Zhidkost'yu, B. F. Glikman, *AN SSSR Otd. Tekh. Nauk Izv.*, Feb., 1957, pp. 43-46. In Russian. Theoretical solution of the problem of condensation of a plane vapor stream in space filled with a liquid at rest, determination of the position of the condensation surface as related to vapor and liquid parameters, and analysis of the theoretical velocity profiles in the streams.

AUTHOR: Glikman, B. F. 57-12-18/19

TITLE: On the Problem of Unsteady Heat Conduction Through a Plate (K zadache o nestatsionarnoy teploperedache cherez plastinu).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziko, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12, pp. 2794-2796 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The equation of heat conduction is written down $\frac{dt}{d\tau} = a \nabla^2 t$. This equation is most advantageously solved in the case of the most general unsymmetric boundary conditions of the third kind (heat exchange between the surface of the plate and the medium according to the equation of convection). The solution is obtained according to an operational method (reference 1). Then the theorem of the decomposition of the operational computation is applied and the final solution is found in the form of a series (equation 5). The first three roots of this equation were found by successive approximation and are compiled in a table. If the "bio-number" $Bi_1 = Bi_2 = \infty$ are introduced in (5) the solution of the problem is obtained for unsymmetric boundary conditions of the first kind, that is with given values of temperature at

Card 1/2

the plate surfaces. With the help of the solution of equation (5) the equation for the specific flow of heat through both plate surface may also be obtained. The relative deviation from a steady operation on one of the plate surfaces, being the one, towards which the heat is dissipating, may be employed as a criterion for the stabilization of the steady operation.
There are 1 table , and 1 reference , 1 of which is Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

AUTHOR: Glikman, B.F., (Moscow)

TITLE: An Experimental Investigation of the Condensation of a Steam Jet in a Space Filled with Water (Eksperimental'-noye issledovaniya kondensatsii strui para v prostranstve, zapolnennom zhidkost'yu)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, Energetika i Avtomatika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 39-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the experimental arrangement, steam enters a plexiglas tank, filled with water, through a nozzle and condenses in the tank. Arrangements are made for maintaining the main body of the water at rest and for limiting the overall temperature rise. The velocity head ΔH and temperature at different radii and at different distances from the end of the nozzle are measured. The steam condenses in the vicinity of the end of the nozzle and forms a liquid jet as shown in Fig 1. There is an initial contraction of the jet, followed by expansion. Velocity and temperature measurements in the jet at different distances from the nozzle are shown in Fig 2, while Fig 3 shows the velocity

Card 1/3

An Experimental Investigation of the Condensation of a Steam Jet in a Space Filled with Water

head measurements. In the core of the jet the velocity head is constant but surface condensation gives a sharp increase in ΔH with a maximum value at about 1/3 the boundary layer thickness. The maximum value of ΔH in the boundary layer is measured close to the nozzle. ΔH on the axis of the jet decreases as one moves away from the nozzle and increases with increase of steam pressure. Fig 5 shows isotherms drawn for the jet together with lines of equal velocity head. The isotherms show how the temperature of the steam core falls and the maximum value of the velocity head. There is some effect of air interfering with the two-phase flow and it is probable that the measurements of valves of the velocity head are in error. If the results are plotted in dimensionless form Fig 6 shows the change in velocity head. All the experimental points appear to lie on curve 1 which differs from the theoretical curve 2 for an incompressible fluid. In the initial region $\Delta H = 1/2\, \Delta H_m$, where ΔH_m is the maximum velocity head. Fig 7 shows the dimensionless velocity head in the

Card 2/3

An Experimental Investigation of the Condensation of a Steam Jet in a Space Filled with Water

initial region of the jet. Comparison of the results with theory is difficult due to the two-phase flow. There is a general similarity in velocity head distribution between the jet and experiment but other factors enter the calculations notably the parameter governing the structure of the jet, the intensity of turbulence in the boundary layer and the effective value of the relative density. The mean effective density is 12 times less than the density of the surrounding liquid and the coefficient of the structure of the jet 3-6 times more than in the case of a normal jet. These values indicate intense turbulence in the steam condensation zone. There are 7 figures and 5 references of which 4 are Soviet and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: 24th August 1957

Card 3/3

SOV/24-59-2-21/30

AUTHOR: Glikman, B. F. (Moscow)

TITLE: Gas Jets in a Liquid (O struye gaza v zhidkosti)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 135-136 (USSR)

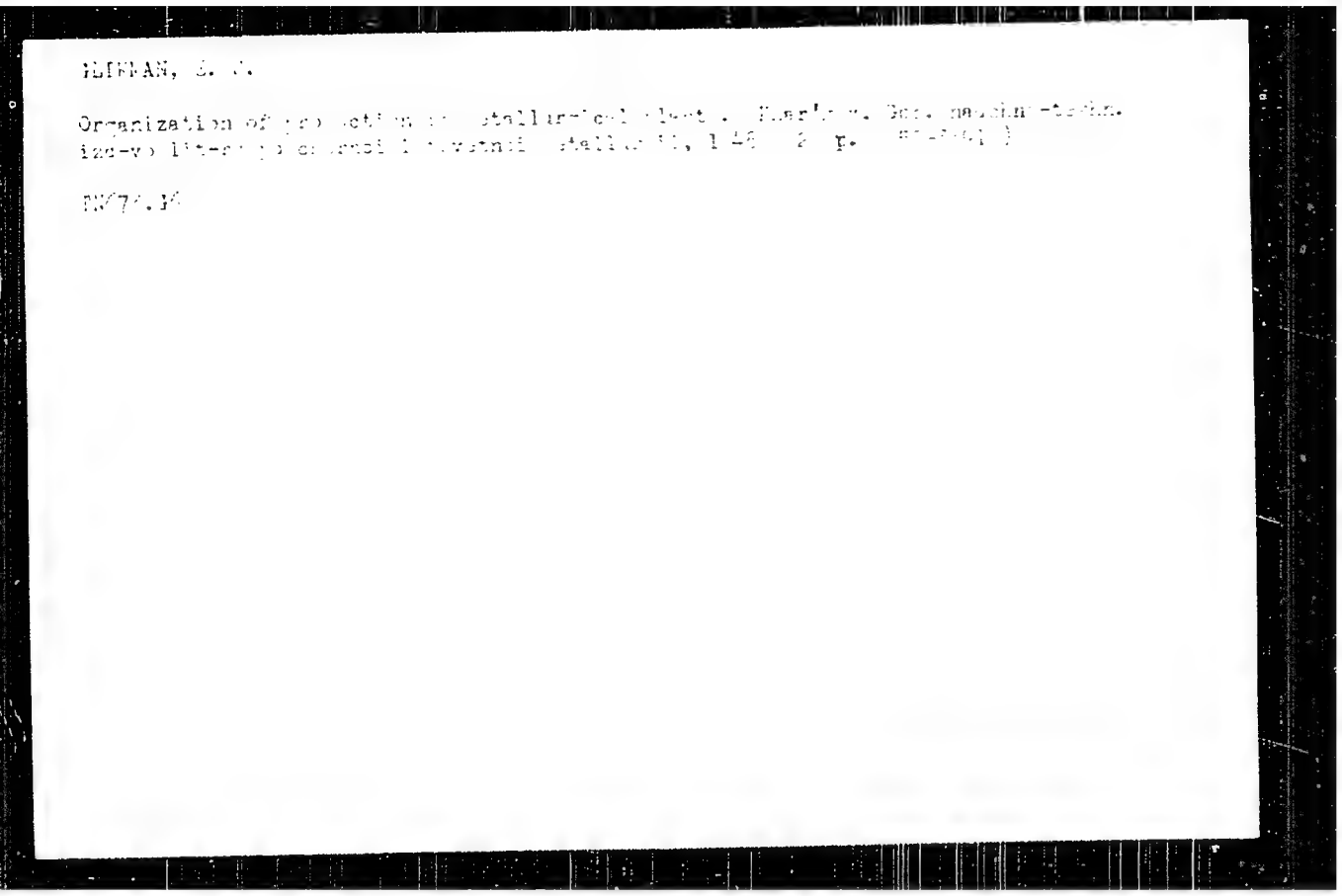
ABSTRACT: The paper is a continuation of previous work (Ref 1). Photographs showing the form of gas jets in water at pressures of 1.036, 1.05 and 1.6 atmospheres are reproduced, together with curves for distribution of velocity head along the axis of the jet. The curves agree well with theory, but in the case of jet width, the agreement between observation and theory is not so close. Thanks are expressed to G. N. Abramovich for interest in the work, and to V. S. Tarasov, V. Biryukov, L. Vorob'yev and L. Larin for assistance with the experiments. There are 4 figures and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1958.

Card 1/1

GLIKMAN, E.; STAROSEL'SKIY, A.

Establishing norms in metal rolling. Sots. trud 5 no.6:79-84 Je '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Rolling (Metalwork)—Production standards)



KLIMAN, A. S.

Organization of [illegible] installation [illegible]. Kuybyshev, Gos. nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1949. 24 p. (Abstract)

TN774.K6

GLIKMAN, E.S., dotsent.

"Planning and economic aspects of metallurgical plants" B.IA. Riabin'kii. Reviewed by E.S. Glikman. Stal' 16 no.5:478-480 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Metallurgical plants--Finance) (Riabin'kii, B.IA.)

PA - 2402

AUTHOR: GLIKMAN,E.S., and [illegible]

TITLE: On the Application of [illegible] in Accounting of Labour Productivity/ [illegible] dlya ucheta proizvoditel'nosti truda.

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, Vol 17, [illegible]

Received: [illegible] / 1957 Reviewed: [illegible] / 1957

ABSTRACT: Reference is made to the work and to [illegible] and the suggestion that the production [illegible] taking into account the operational efficiency is considered to be correct. The use of the coefficients proposed by NIPS which are determined by the volume of labor is possible only in [illegible] The conversion coefficients indicate only by how much the production of one unit in one line of production surpasses that in another The labor volume also depends on whether the work of several persons one unit of machinery or several machines in production process These conditions may change the entire situation. How is it possible to start from the wage tariff, from which it [illegible] operational planning. It is therefore suggested that the conversion coefficients be calculated according to the norms, relations in the different lines of production, and the working productivities according to the technical specifications of the same line of production together with the [illegible] 2 tables and 2 citations of Slav publications.

Card 1/2

PA 2402

On the Application of [illegible] in Accounting of Labour Productivity

ASSOCIATION: Institute for [illegible] "Petrovskiy" Plant.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

GLIKMAN, E.S., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRITVIN, I.A., inzh.

Establishing norms of blast furnace performance. Izv.vys. uchob.zav.; chern.met. 2 no.8:171-177 Ag '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Rekomendovano kafedroy organizatsii i planirovaniya proizvodstva Dnepropetrovskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta.
(Blast furnaces)

MEDVEDEV, I.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; GLICHAN, E.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn. nauk

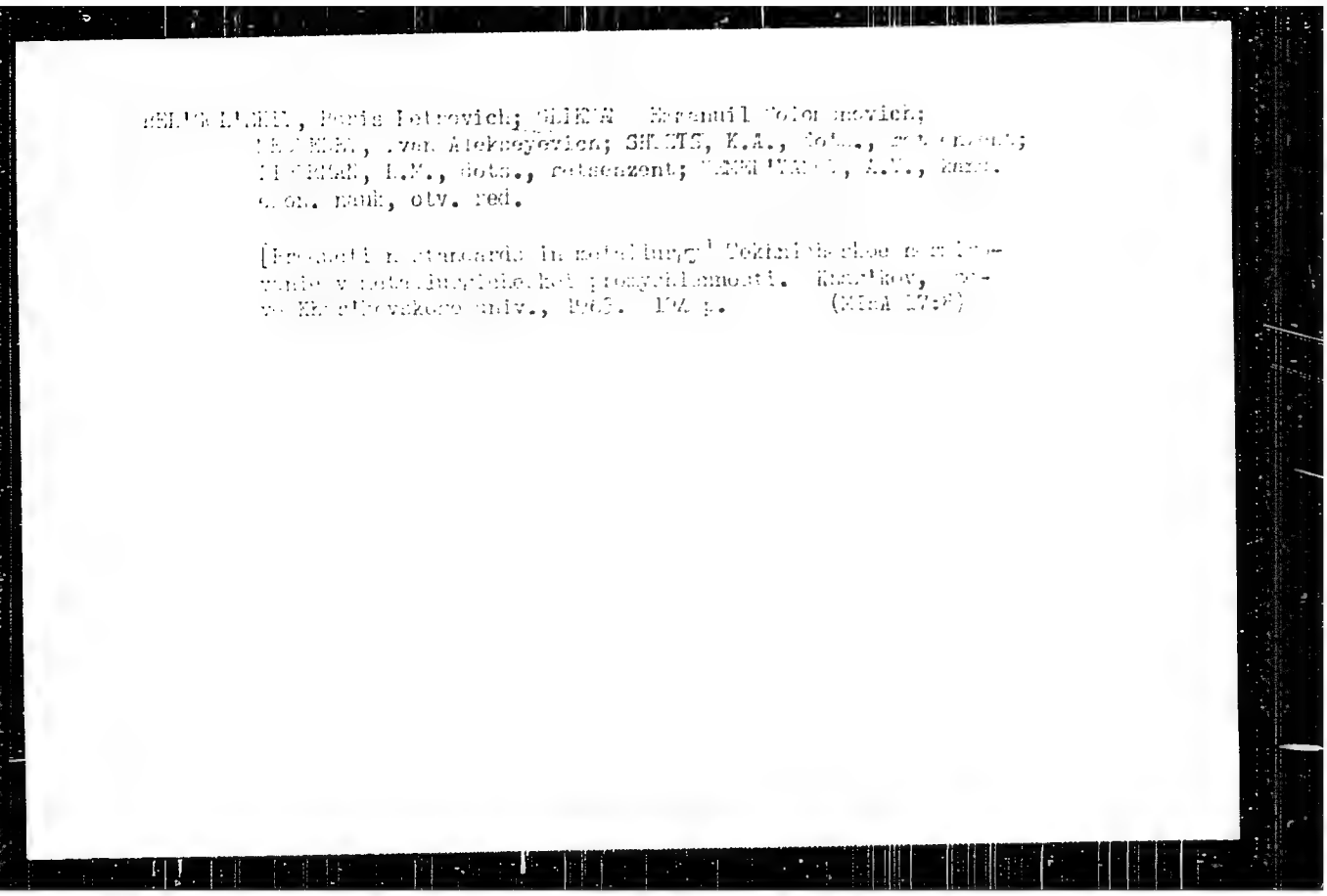
"Organization of rhythmic operations in metallurgical" by L.M. Liberman. Reviewed by I.A.Medvedev. Stal' 20 no.6:560-561 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Metallurgical plants) (Industrial management)

GLIKMAN, F.S.

Averaging ores in blast furnace and sintering plants. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.2:191-196 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Iron ores) (Ore dressing)



MEDVEDEV, I.A.; GLIKMAN, E.S.; BEL'GOL'SKIY, B.P.; VOLKOVA, Ye.N.; STARODUBSKIY, D.F.; LIKHACHEV, Ye.N.

Methods of determining the effect of the volume of output on the magnitude of general plant expenditures and metallurgical plant production costs. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.6: 209-213 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

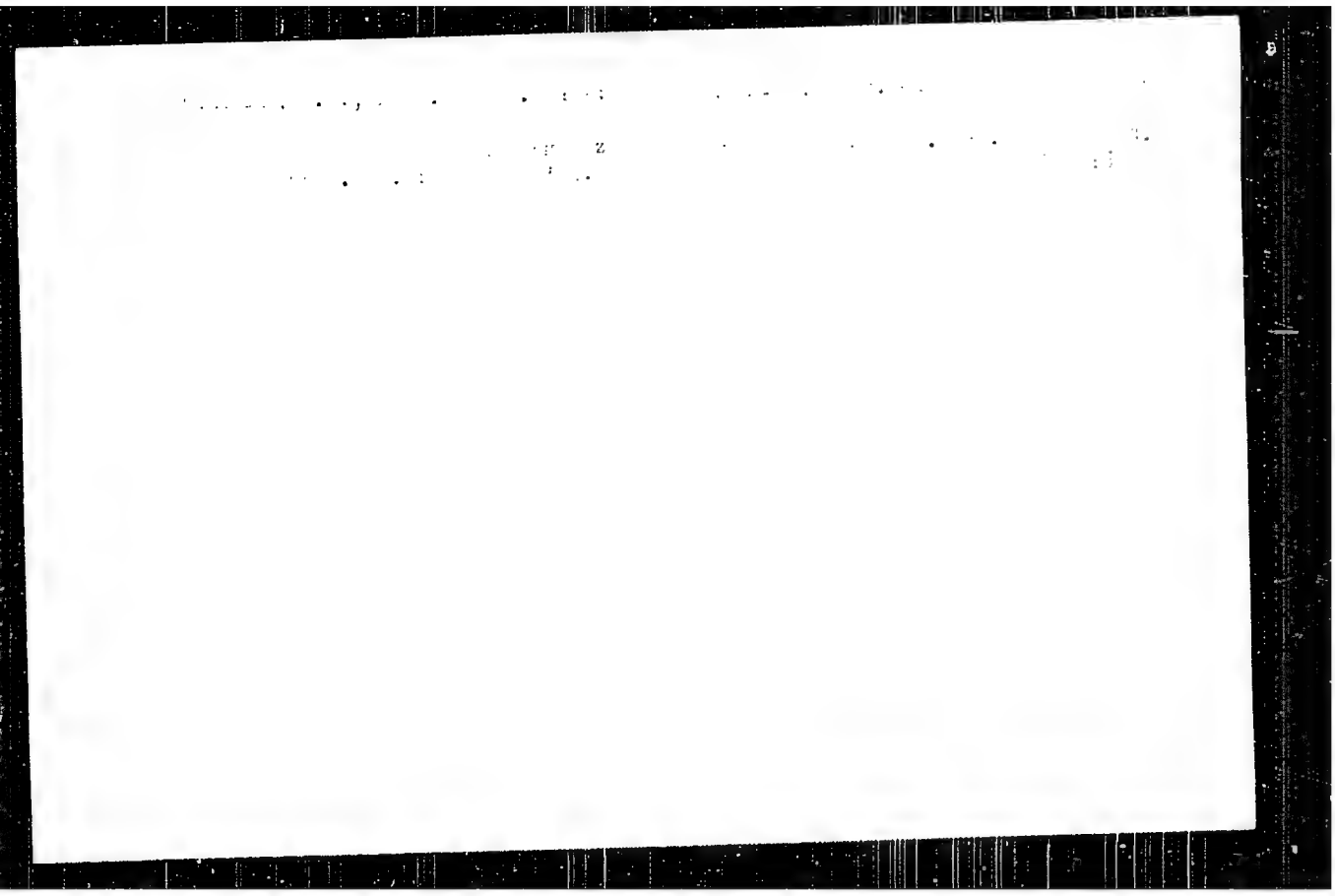
1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Iron industry) (Steel industry)

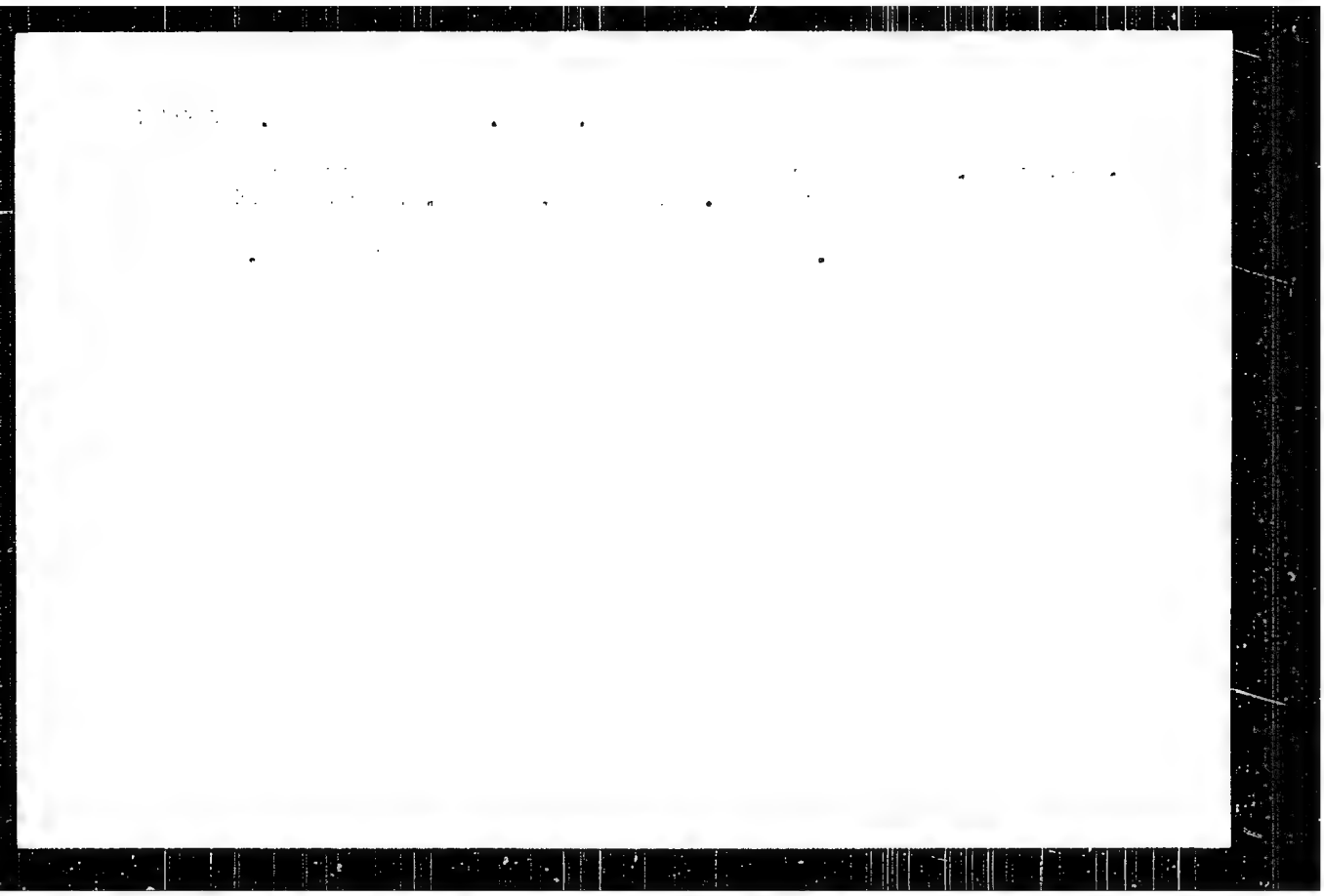
MEDVEDEV, I.A.; BEL'GOL'SKIY, B.P.; GLIKMAN, E.S.; SPASOV, A.A.; TOLSTOPYAT, A.A.

Methods of dividing production expenditures into constant and fluctuating ones. Stal' 23 no.8:748-752 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Pridneprovskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.

(Metallurgy--Costs)





MEDVEDEV, I.A.; GLIKMAN, E.S.

[Collection of problems on organization and planning in metallurgy] Sbornik zadach po organizatsii i planirovaniiu metallurgicheskogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1965. 175 p. (MIRA 18:7)

GLIKMAN, [illegible]

[illegible] production.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.2:[illegible]
(MIRA 18:2)
1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

1. ASHKINAZI, N.S.; GLIKMAN, G.S.; DAYN, B.YA.

2. USSR (600)

4. Chlorophyll

7. Nature of the interaction of chlorophyll with iron salts, N.S. Ashkinazi, G.S. Glikman, B. IA. Dayn, Ukr.khim.zhur. 18 no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

VLAZNEV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; PODGORNOV, Sergey Vasil'yevich; CHERNYSHEV, Valeriy Mikhaylovich; SHALASHOV, Petr Gavrilovich; GLIKMAN, G.S., inzh., retsenzent; BOGOMOLOVA, M.F., red.izd-va; PUKHLIKOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Standardized machine-tool attachments] Normalizovannye stanochnye prisposobleniia; spravochnik konstruktora. Izd.2. perer. i dop. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1963. 504 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Machine tools--Attachments)

GLIKMAN, I.Z.

Organization of housekeeping chores in a boarding school. Gig. i san. 25 no. 6:63-66 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz shkoly-internata No. 33 Moskvoretskiy rayon, Moskva.
(BOARDING SCHOOLS)

S/032/62/028/004/013/026
B105/B101

AUTHORS: Glikman, L. A., and Bershteyn, V. A.

TITLE: Examinations of the long service life and creep during pure bending of glass plastics

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 4, 1962, 474 - 480

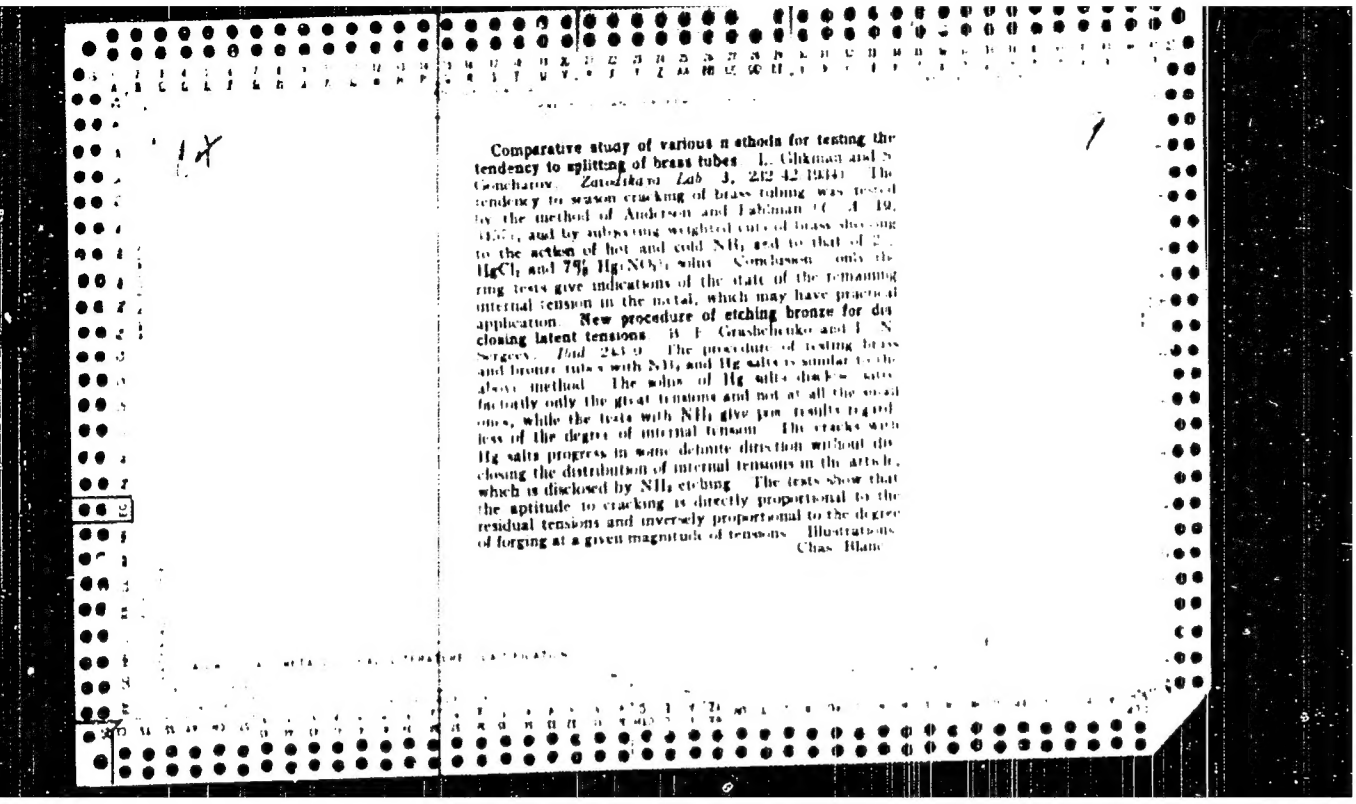
TEXT: Bending tests were conducted to study differences in the behavior of glass reinforced plastics subjected to load, which were caused by various structural and design factors, and also by aggressive media and elevated temperatures (30 - 90°C). Pure bending tests are recommended for glass reinforced plastics. Extrapolation for 100.000 hrs was conducted on the basis of 1000 hr-tests owing to the linear dependences of σ on log τ, and log f_{red} on log τ, respectively. $f_{red} = (f_{total} - f_0)h/6$ is the reduced deflection, with f_0 being the initial deflection after 20 - 40 sec and h being the thickness. The correctness of extrapolation still requires experimental checking. Correlation equations are given for the flexing life of glass reinforced plastics: satin glass fabric 8/5 with lubricant

Card 1/2

Examinations of the long service...

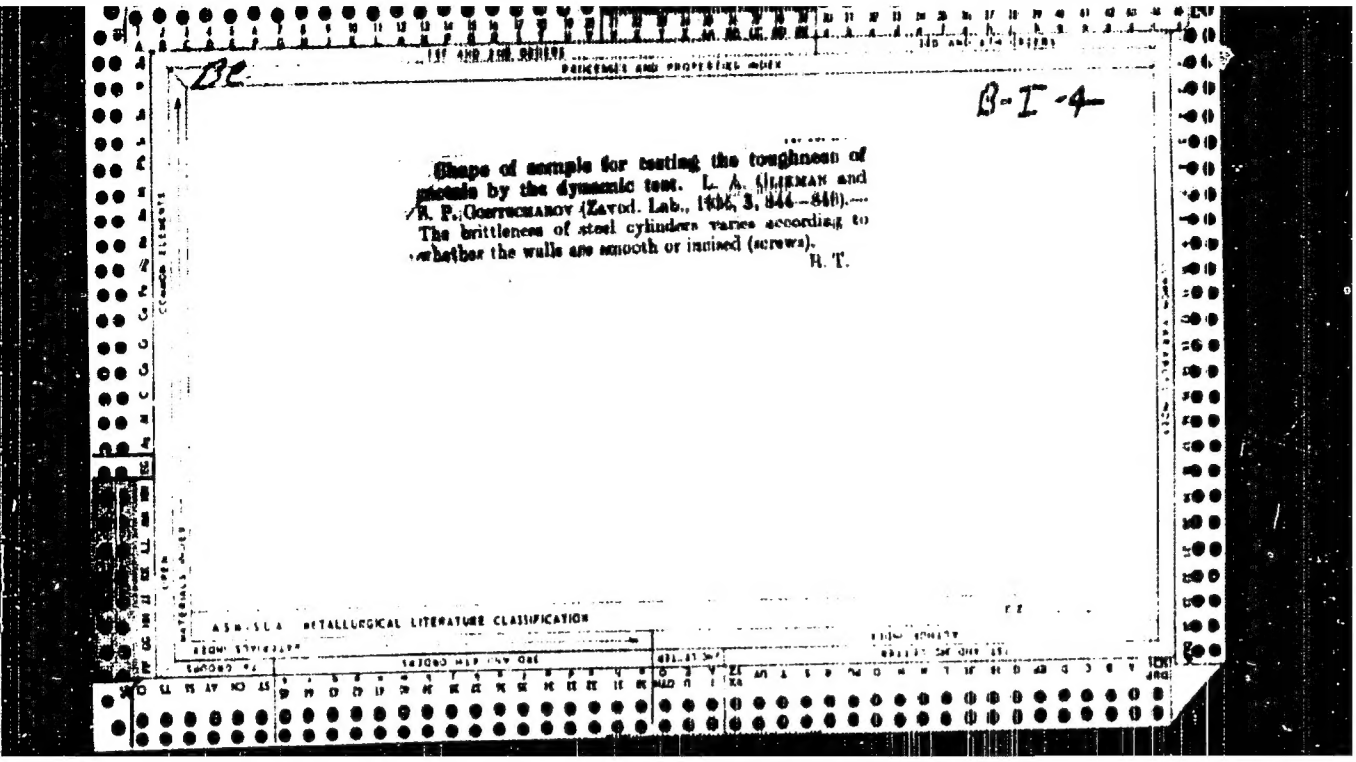
((AGTT(b)-S_2) (AGTT(b)-S_2) fabric) + PN-1 (PN-1) resin (polymaleic ester) in air : log τ = 6.7 - 0.29 σ (kg/mm^2); ditto in sea water: log τ = 5.71 - 0.43 σ; 8/3 fabric prepared with 5% GBC-9 (GVS-9) organosilicon composition + PN-1 resin in air: log τ = 9.37 - 0.26 σ; in sea water: log τ = 8.23 - 0.28 σ. 8/3 fabric with GVS-9 and PN-3 (PN-3) resin (polymaleic ester) in air: log τ = 9.94 - 0.32 σ; in sea water: log τ = 9.34 - 0.36 σ. 8/3 fabric with GVS-9 and binder 911 (polyacrylic ester) in air: log τ = 14.55 - 0.46 σ; in sea water: log τ = 7.36 - 0.31 σ. Creep tests proved glass reinforced polyester resins to be anisotropic; f_{red} was 15 times larger in tests at an angle of 45°. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2



Comparative study of various methods for testing the tendency to splitting of brass tubes L. Glikman and S. Goncharov. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 3, 282-42 (1934). The tendency to season cracking of brass tubing was tested by the method of Anderson and Fahlman (C. A. 19, 1357), and by subjecting weighted rolls of brass sheeting to the action of hot and cold NH_3 and to that of 2% $HgCl_2$ and 7% $Hg(NO_3)_2$ solns. Conclusions: only the ring tests give indications of the state of the remaining internal tension in the metal, which may have practical application. **New procedure of etching bronze for disclosing latent tensions** B. F. Grashchenkov and I. N. Sergeev. *Ibid.* 243-9. The procedure of testing brass and bronze tubes with NH_3 and Hg salts is similar to the above method. The solns. of Hg salts disclose satisfactorily only the greatest tensions and not at all the small ones, while the tests with NH_3 give just results regardless of the degree of internal tension. The cracks with Hg salts progress in some definite direction without disclosing the distribution of internal tensions in the article, which is disclosed by NH_3 etching. The tests show that the aptitude to cracking is directly proportional to the residual tensions and inversely proportional to the degree of forging at a given magnitude of tensions. Illustrations.

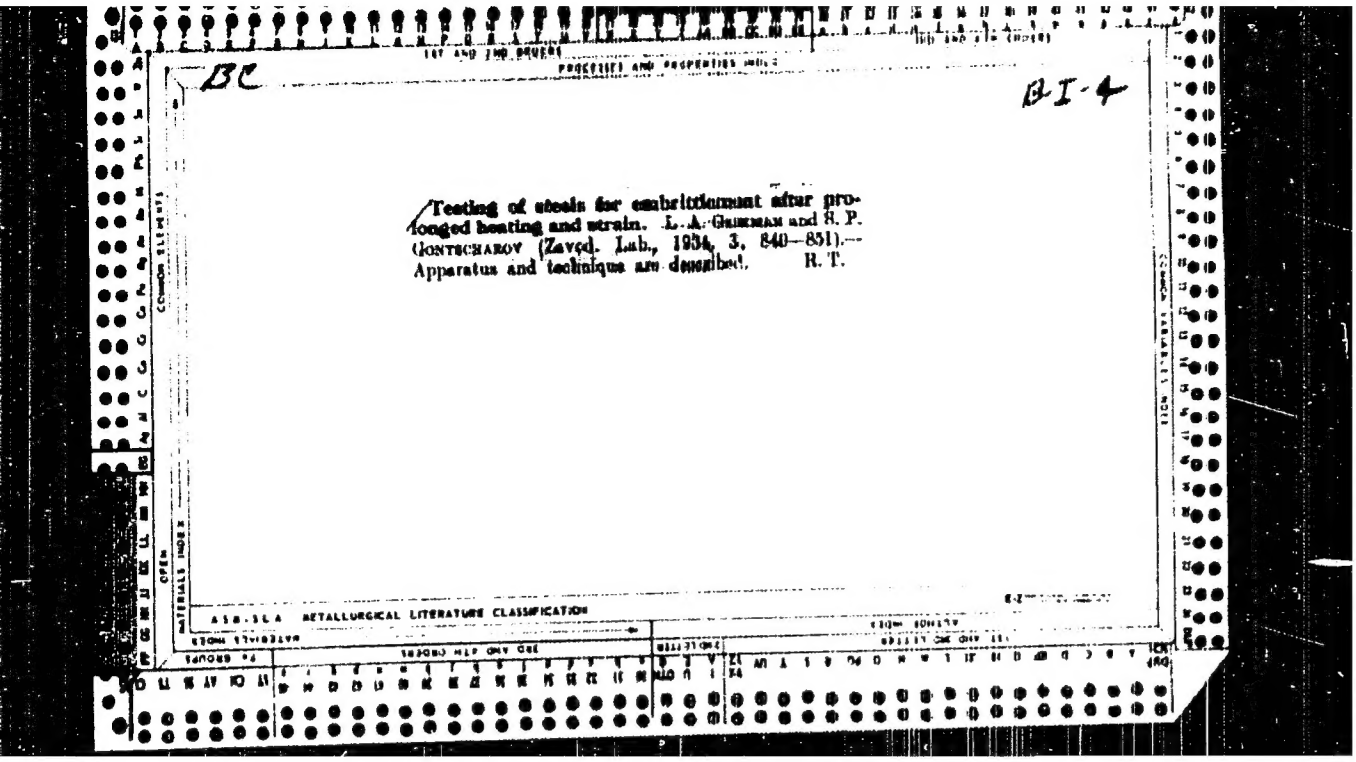
Chas. Blanc



B-I-4

Shape of sample for testing the toughness of metals by the dynamic test. L. A. GLEMAN and R. P. GOSTCHEMAROV (Zavod. Lab., 1936, 5, 844–846).—The brittleness of steel cylinders varies according to whether the walls are smooth or incised (screws).

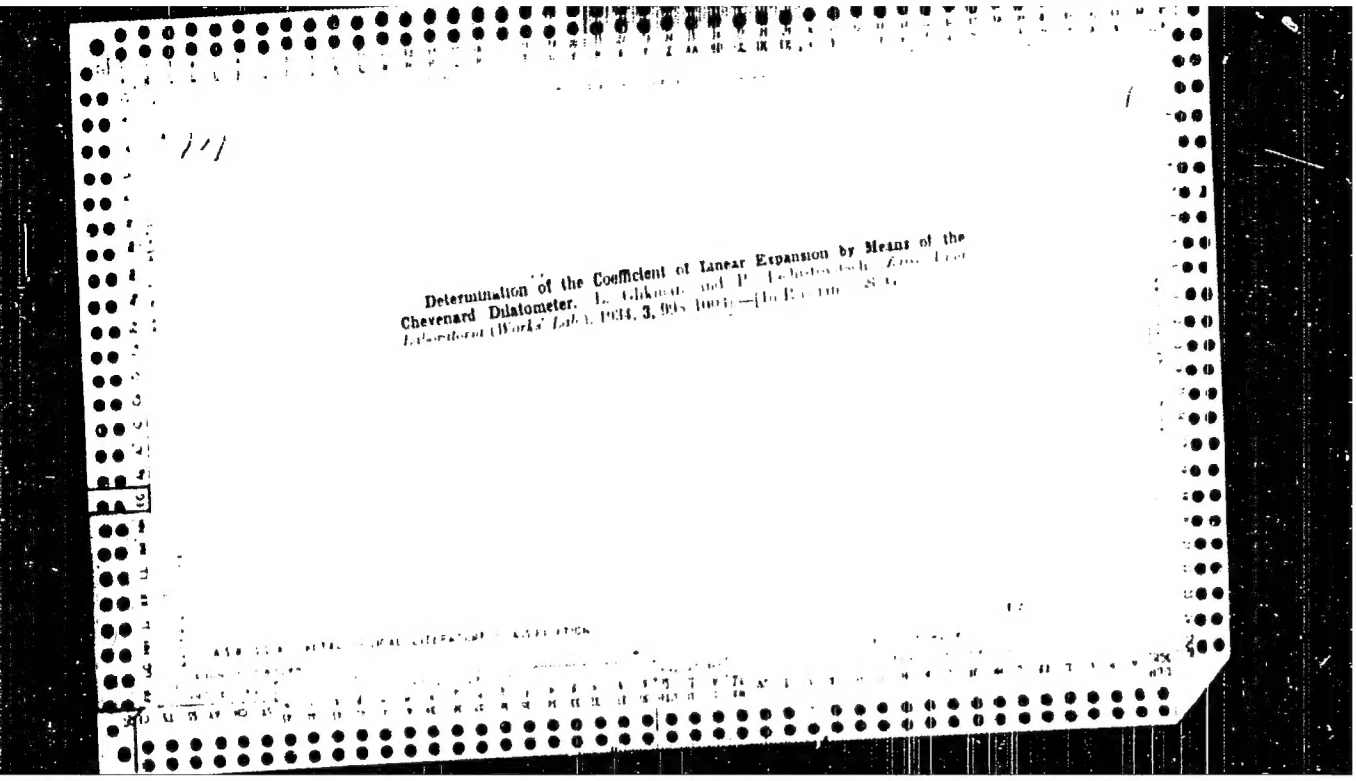
R. T.



BC

BI-4

Testing of steels for embrittlement after prolonged heating and strain. L. A. Gilkman and S. P. Gontcharov (Zavod. Lab., 1934, 3, 840—851).—Apparatus and technique are described. R. T.



Determination of the Coefficient of Linear Expansion by Means of the Chevenard Dilatometer.